The New-York Times.

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SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Fourth Day of the Saratoga Races.

Three Mile Contest Between Fleetwing and Captain Moore.

The Purse Won by Fleetwing in Two Straight Heats.

Contest for the Selling Stakes—Throgsneck the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

The interest in the Saratoga racing meeting continues on the increase, and bids fair to culminate in a perfect blaze of triumph. More general and well-merited enthusiasm has prevailed hitherto at this meeting than at any that has previously taken place on this continent. It is little to be wondered at, for the sport has been affluently ample in quantity and admirable in quality.

The racing to-day was an instance in proof. The three-mile-heat race for the prize of $1,000 was of course the great attractive feature of the day's programme, the contestants being two of the most famous three-mile-heat horses on the turf, viz: *Fleet-Wing* and *Captain Moore*, whose meeting resulted in a racing precedent for future turf historians to revert to. Time is the great American test of equine superiority, and the first heat of this race was the fastest first heat ever run in this country, and by horses of like weight and age, perhaps, in any other. The fastest three-mile time previously in the North was five thirty-four (5:34.) True, *Brown Dick* ran in five-thirty (5:30,) and five-twenty eight (5:28) at New-Orleans; but then he had a year and the weight off. *Mollie Jackson* also made a third heat at Louisville, Ky., in five twenty-eight and three-quarters, in 1861, we think, after her owner had endeavored to draw her from the race.

The selling stakes resulted in another triumph for the backers of the field—*Monsoon*, the favorite, cutting up wretchedly.

There will be another fine programme on Friday, and on that evening the grand ball in honor of the race week takes place in the large dining-room of the Union Hotel. The previous ball, last week, was acknowledged to be the great and brilliant success of the season.

From Our Own Reporter.

FOURTH DAY—SUMMARY.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Purse of $300—selling race; dash of one and a half miles, for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500, (the highest price,) to carry their proper weights. Those for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; those for $600, 14 pounds; those for $300, 21 pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and all over the price named in the entry to go to the association—the owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named.

F. Morris enters gr. g. Throgsneck, aged, by Cracker, dam Sallie Ward. To be sold at $600....... 1
C. S. Littlefield's ch. m. Madostone, (late Kate Duncan,) by imp. Stoneplover, dam Madeline, by Boston. To be sold for $300......... 2
J. C. Kelly's b. m. Monsoon, 5 y. o., by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe. To be sold for $600......... 3
T. G. Moore's b. c., 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse. To be sold for $600......... 4
Capt. Graham's br. h. Greyhound, 6 y. o., by Tar River, dam by Telegraph. To be sold for $600. 5
A. F. Brown's b. m., aged, pedigree unknown. To be sold for $300......... 6

TIME—Quarter, 00:27; half, 00:54; mile, 1:48; the mile and a half, 2:42.

In the pools on Wednesday evening a disposition was manifested to make *Throgsneck* the favorite, but in the pool betting on Thursday morning, *Monsoon* came with a perfect rush, and the prices he fetched fully established him as the favorite against the field at odds of four to three. In the last pool prior to the start, one of $3,405, *Monsoon* brought $2,020; *Throgsneck*, $800; *Madostone*, $400; Moore's colt, by *Lexington*, $165; Brown's mare, $40, and *Greyhound*, $40.

THE RACE.

After two false attempts the lot got away, *Throgsneck* with the lead, *Monsoon* second, MOORE's colt third, BROWN's mare fourth, *Madostone* fifth, and *Grey hound* last. There was little change in the first half mile, save that *Greyhound* was evidently out of the race. At the turn *Throgsneck* still held a strong lead, *Madostone* fifth. At the quarter the latter got through her horses and took second place, and the race was now entirely left to *Throgsneck* and *Madostone*, the others being out of it. *Madostone* went up to *Throgsneck* again and again, but never succeeded in passing him in the final struggle up the home stretch. *Throgsneck* won easily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third, and six between third and fourth.

In accordance with the conditions of the race, the winner was put up at auction by Dr. UNDERWOOD immediately after the race, and, after some spirited bidding, was bought in by his owner for $920. MOORE's colt that ran in the above race was also sold at auction. He is own brother to *Jack Malone*, and fetched $400. His purchaser was Dr. UNDERWOOD, who intends making him a steeple-chaser.

THE THREE MILE HEAT RACE—SAME DAY.

Purse $1,000, for all ages, three mile heats.

P. C. Bush's ch. h. Fleetwing, 5 years, imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe, Abe.... 1 1
J. S. Watson's b. h. Captain Moore, 5 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jennie Rose, by imp. Glencoe, W. Burgoyne.......... 2 dis

TIME.

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 0:29½; half-mile, 0:58; first mile, 1:56; the two miles, 3:43¾; the three miles, 5:31¾.

SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 0:27; half-mile, 0:54, first mile, 1:49; the two miles, 3;37; the three miles, 5:49.

THE BETTING.

The above was the race for which *Kentucky*, the four-year old flyer, would have been entered, but that his owner gallantly waived his right, in order to throw the purse open to other competitors. On the previous evening, *Fleetwing* and *Capt. Moore* were alternately in demand, but on the morning of the race *Capt. Moore* had the decided call in the betting, and was freely backed at 2 to 1 on him against *Fleetwing* for a heavy amount of money.

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—No time was lost in obtaining a good start—old ABE handling *Fleetwing*, and WM. BURGOYNE *Capt. Moore*. *Fleetwing* immediately took the lead—*Capt. Moore* lying off a length behind at the first turn. *Fleetwing*, putting on the steam, made the gap three lengths at the first quarter, and six going down the back of the course. *Capt. Moore* closed on him at the half-mile, where *Fleetwing* was three lengths ahead; at the three-quarters he was four in advance, and the same coming up the home stretch—increasing it to six on passing the stand on the first mile—continuing round the turn to near the quarter pole, where he dropped off a length, and *Captain Moore* letting out a little reduced *Fleetwing's* lead to two lengths at half-mile pole. Nearing the three-quarter, *Capt. Moore* closed a little more; but *Fleetwing* came again on the home stretch of the second mile, and at the stand was four lengths ahead, carrying this lead round the turn, past the quarter, and down the back on the third mile. At the half-mile *Capt. Moore* felt *Fleetwing* again, and reduced his lead to one length; and at the three-quarter, on the last mile, they were neck and neck, but coming up the home stretch, *Fleetwing* shook off the challenge, and came in an easy winner by a length and a half, *Capt. Moore* being eased up by BURGOYNE (who evidently felt there was no use in persevering for this heat) within fifty yards of the winning-post. The time of this heat was the fastest ever made on the Northern turf.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting now changed to 100 to 50, and 100 to 40 on *Fleetwing*, until just prior to the start 1,000 to 300 was freely and frequently laid on him.

The rider of *Capt. Moore* now changed his tactics, and, instead of making a trailing race, jumped off with a strong lead, and at the turn took the inside place, two lengths in advance, making strong running to the quarter pole, continuing it down the back past the half-mile to the three-quarter, where *Fleetwing* went up to him and reduced his lead to half a length. At the stand on the first mile, rounding the turn, *Fleetwing* having felt his opponent, eased a little, and *Moore* led a length at the quarter on the second mile, the same down the back, to the half-mile, where he was only half that distance in advance. At the lower turn they were neck and neck, and coming up the home-stretch *Fleetwing* took the lead, and at the stand was four or five lengths ahead. At the turn on the last mile *Moore* gave way entirely, being out-paced, and fell back twenty lengths in the rear. The race was now virtually over, *Fleetwing* going on at his leisure, *Capt. Moore* dropping further and further astern, Old ABE on *Fleetwing* walking in, *Capt. Moore* being distanced. The result created great excitement.

Fourth Day's Races—Noted Visitors—The Union League—The Sunday Evening Concert—Novel Use of Paper Cuffs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

THE RACE TO-DAY.

The races to-day were not witnessed by so large a concourse of people as on the previous days of the week. There are as many people in town as two days ago, but late hours and a satiated curiosity has depleted the track visitors, who substitute Congress water, a late breakfast and a short nap before dinner.

As heretofore, the experienced turfmen were all at fault as to the winning horse on the first race, which was a selling race, for a purse of $300, the winning horse being appraised at $1,500. Last night *Throgsneck* was the favorite for a short time, but this morning *Monsoon* was decidedly the favorite. As will be seen by the official report, *Throgsneck* (by Cracker, dam Sally Ward,) won the race squarely. The horse was bid in by the owner.

The second race being three mile heats, purse $1,000, for all ages, was perhaps the most exciting race that has yet taken place. On the first heat *Fleetwing* kept the lead with apparent ease. *Fleetwing*, who had been the favorite at first, took a secondary position, but on the second heat the latter distanced the former.

The sun has been obscured by clouds all day, but the heat has nevertheless been oppressive.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

A meeting of the State Central Committee of the Union League was held here last evening. There was a very large attendance, and several of the members who were present represent the meeting to have been entirely harmonious. A series of resolutions was adopted—one in favor of sustaining the administration of President JOHNSON, and another in favor of paying the national debt, or rather against its repudiation by the nation.

I presume each and every one of the political organizations will go through with the farce of adopting a resolution in favor of paying the indebtedness incurred by the war—as if any sane man ever thought of repudiating the same. It is a very cheap plank in a platform; everybody can stand upon it; but then the plank counts, makes the programme longer, bewilders the masses, and, moreover, has the merit of honest intent.

CONCLUDED TO OBEY.

One day this week a number of men in one of the front seats of the grand stand at the race track insisted upon standing up, much to the discomfiture of a large number of people. Mr. MORRISSEY ordered everybody a second and third time to take their seats; but several obstreperous parties refused to obey, whereupon MORRISSEY seized one of the party, shook him as a big dog might a little puppy, when the obnoxious individual agreed to obey orders rather than be ejected from the stand. That is the way good order is kept.

LELAND OPERA HOUSE.

The races have so increased the number of visitors here that every kind of business dependent upon the patronage of the public has been largely increased during the week. The outside pressure has been favorably felt at the Opera House, for good houses have greeted GROVER's company. Last night "Married Life" was presented, with a strong cast, and another small piece made up the evening. To-night "Colleen Bawn" will be presented.

ANOTHER BALL.

Another $3 ball was given at Congress Hall last evening, to benefit the band stationed at that establishment. The room was full, and of course the artists' receipts were correspondingly large. At each successive ball there is a marked improvement in the ladies' toilets—apparent to the most casual observer. Early in the season, it seemed as though ladies dressed without any regard to taste, but now it is nothing uncommon to see in a ball-room at least half a score of ladies, models of good taste, which others would do well to study and imitate.

NOTED VISITORS.

Saratoga has recently received a new addition of notables, in the way of ex-rebel officers—the best known being Gen. CHEATHAM and one of the MORGANS. Of our own gallant men, Brevet Major-Gen. BARTLETT—one of the most devoted officers in the Union service during the late war—is the latest arrival.

NOVEL USE OF PAPER CUFFS.

I once knew a field officer in the army who, just before taking his command out on drill, not being well up in tactics, used to write the words of command for the different manœuvres he wished to make each day upon the cape of his gauntlets. A similar use has been made, during the Saratoga races, of paper wristbands, now very extensively used; and it is nothing uncommon to see men whose wristbands are covered with figures, indicating the state of the pools and the numerous bets made.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

The following are additional private carriages to the list heretofore published:

W. L. Barber, New-York—bays—light wagon.
Mrs. Carr, New-York—bays—Victoria.
S. Leland—two bays, two blacks—barouche.
O. W. L. Randolph—bay—light wagon.
Geo. Chambers—blacks——.
J. W. Shields, Brooklyn—bay——.

The concert at the Opera House Sunday night was a great musical success—a better concert has been rarely given out of New-York. The artists were Madame D'ANGRI, the renowned contralto; Signor MACCAFERRI, the tenore robusto of Maretzek's Italian Opera Company; Signor ARDAVANI, the well-known baritone; Signor ABELLA, the pianist and conductor, together with the excellent orchestra of HERR KOPPITZ. The concert party was still further strengthened for this occasion by the addition of Miss LOUISE GASSKELL, the well-known New-York soprano, whose pure sympathetic voice, and admirable school of singing, is the theme of general admiration in the concert-room. Madame D'ANGRI, and Signors MACCAFERRI and ARDAVANI, were applauded to the echo in their operatic selections, and Miss GASKELL elicited a genuine enthusiasm by her rendition of the beautiful German song of "Oh! ye tears," which elicited a unanimous encore, which the young lady, with unusual abnegation for so popular an artiste, declined. It was a matter of regret that with such a brilliant array of musical talent, the auditorium was not crowded to overflowing, in place of a two-third audience. E. A. P.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM PANAMA.

Seizure of the Manuelita Planas—The Wet Season—Foreigners Cemetery—Internal Affairs.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31, 1865.

The steamer *Costa Rica* reached Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 26th, and the *Sacramento*, with her passengers and mails, sailed hence for San Francisco on the evening of the 27th.

We are quite barren of local items since the sailing of the *Ocean Queen*. The principal topic is the seizure of the *Manuelita Planas*, mentioned in my last. It appears now that she has been confiscated by the Nicaragua Government, partly on account of her informal papers, made out by the United States Consul here, but principally owing to her being engaged in an illegal and piratical cruise. It is to be hoped that the government at Washington will fully investigate the facts connected with the case before allowing itself to be led into making a false claim on account of her seizure.

Our wet season keeps remarkably mild, and but little rain falls on this side of the Isthmus; in fact, the rains the past few years do not appear nearly so constant as formerly.

The British Consul here, and one or two other foreign gentlemen, having taken a great interest in erecting an iron railing round the place where foreigners have been interred, have at length succeeded in carrying out their object, and are now putting up a very creditable fence imported from New-York.

The place alluded to has never been fenced, and is so overgrown with brushwood as to make it impossible to trace out the graves; in fact, it was in a most disgraceful state, but it will now become quite an ornament to our city.

I mention this, as many persons in the States having relatives buried here may wish to aid in the work, which is carried on by subscription, and several hundred dollars are still required. Any money for the purpose left with J. W. HOODLEY, President of the Panama Railway, No. 88 Wall-street, will be forwarded; and any information in relation thereto can be obtained on application to the British Consul, or J. W. BOND, editor of the *Star & Herald*, in this city.

The United States ship *State of Georgia* will shortly be relieved, and return to the United States.

The United States sloop *James*, Capt. PAULDING, is still in this port.

The flagship *Lancaster*, from the coast of Mexico, will be due here the first week in August.

The principal item of interest from the interior is with reference to the coming Presidential election. There is likely to be considerable excitement among the different contending parties, and MOSQUERA will probably be the victorious candidate.

There is nothing important from Ecuador; the rebellion appears to be entirely quelled for the present.

LATEST.

PANAMA, Monday, July 31.

The *Golden City*, with 800 passengers, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning. She reports the United States flagship *Lancaster* at Acapulco, severely damaged by heavy weather, on the trip to that port, off Cape San Lucas. She will remain there some time for repairs before proceeding on her voyage to this port.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Privateer Stonewall Still in Port—Seamen Express a Poor Opinion of her Fighting Qualities—News from Santo Domingo—Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The *Stonewall* still remains in port. We are expecting soon to see a United States vessel come after her. The *Oneida*, that happened in last Saturday, we thought came with that purpose; and on Sunday afternoon, when the United States steamship *Fort Morgan* came into port, with an Admiral's pennant flying at the main, we thought surely that the ram would leave during the week.

Those who expect to see in the ram an invincible iron-clad, will be disappointed. Admiral GODON's opinion is general among all, that she could not stand much chance in a brush with the *Monadnock*, or other strong monitor. It would be a good idea to use her up in experiments.

The *Fort Morgan*, that arrived on Saturday from Pensacola, had on board Admiral THATCHER, wife and daughter, and Mrs. ARMSTRONG. After a stay of a few days, on the evening of the 3d she left for Key West, and, I understand, will go to New-York.

The steamer *Marigold*, from Key West, was here on Thursday.

The British steamer *Asia*, which has lately been engaged in the transportation of Spanish soldiers from St. Domingo, will leave to-morrow or next day for New-York.

The *Isla de Cuba*, aboard of which occurred the powder explosion, left for New-York, a few days ago, for repairs.

Nothing new from St. Domingo, except that by this time Samana is evacuated, and the exchange of prisoners, about which there was some trouble, has been satisfactorily arranged.

There is no doubt that the condition of the island is much worse for the inhabitants, now that the Spaniards have left.

Of Hayti we hear nothing new, except a rumor that the Haytiens were making trouble with the Dominicans.

In Puerto Principe the yellow fever is raging—something strange, as it is an inland city, and has been very free from fevers for years.

In Havana we have very little fever. The weather is warm and dry, and but little rain.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and KIRBY SMITH are still in town. They will probably go to Europe soon.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Severe Engagement Between the Brazilian and Paraguayan Fleet—The Brazilians Claim the Victory.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship *Saladin*, from Rio Janeiro, we have news from the River Plate to June 29, which gives an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and eight Paraguayan steamers and eight floating batteries. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter fearful. The victory is claimed by the Brazilians.

The engagement took place June 11, at Riachuelo, a little below Corrientes, on the River Parana.

At San Borga, on the River Uruguay, the Paraguayans had carried the town, and it is said put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

Sale of vessels at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

There was a large sale of government vessels this morning at the navy-yard. A number of steamers, tugs and sailing-vessels, for which government has no further use, were sold at auction by order of government.

The attendance was large and bidding quite spirited. A number of Boston and Baltimore ship-owners were present and purchased a number of vessels.

The bark A. A. Houghton, brought $6,650; Barker & Folsom purchasers. Bark Restless, $12,000; bid withdrawn. Screw-tug Larkspur, $8,100; Fred. Stover purchaser. Screw-steamer Norwich, $12,300; N. H. Griswold purchaser. Screw-tug Howqua, $15,-900; S. & J. Flanagan purchasers. Sidewheel steamer Alabama, $28,000; Henry Steers, New-York, purchaser. Screw-tug Sunflower, $11,000; J. C. Wright, New-York, purchaser. Screw-steamer Mary Sandford, $44,000; James S. Whitney, Boston. Screw-tug Whitehead, $4,500; Patrick & Heraty, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer Stars and Stripes, $30,000; Watson & Son, Philadelphia. Screw-steamer Montgomery, $39,-000; Russell Sturges, New-York. Wooden screw-tug Azalia, $11,100; S. & J. Flanagan. Iron-wheel steamer Britania, (withdrawn) $12,000 being the highest bid received. J. W. Wright, of New-York, purchased tug Potomska for $7,100. The wooden screw-steamer Fah Kee, brought $69,000, John Sterling, of New-York, purchaser. Screw-tug Carnation, sold to J. P. Jenks, Philadelphia, for $6,000 Miami, a government-built, side-wheel steamer, was purchased by J. S. Whitney, of Boston, for $19,900. Brig Perry was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $5,600. The schooner Daniel Smith sold for $7,000, to Thomas Gorwood, of Great Egg Harbor. The schooner P. C. Williams was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for $7,100. Schooner Mathew Vassar brought $7,800; A. M. Chapman, New-Bedford, purchaser. Schooner Norfolk, packet, brought $9,100; John Russell, Philadelphia, purchaser. Schooner O. H. Lee sold for $7,100; J. W. Tatem, Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug Martin brought $2,600; W. P. Street. Philadelphia, purchaser. Wooden screw-tug Hoyt was sold to S. N. Staples, Taunton, Mass., for $2,100.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

The Institute met this morning at 9 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the venerable Ex-President of Yale College, Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, LL. D., who is now ninety-five years of age, and still interested in attending the meetings of this Institute.

The discussion of the forenoon was upon "The Free High School System," and was opened in an able manner by Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, of Massachusetts. A statement of what is understood by the High School System in Massachusetts was first given. It is an annual public school, supported from the public funds, by the people of the towns, precisely as the primary and common schools are supported. Ordinarily, its sessions occupy forty weeks in a year. It must be in a central location, and have an appropriate edifice, and should be handsome, with its audience-room, its lecture and recitation rooms, its library and cabinet of minerals and specimens of natural history and the better works of art. It implies admission to the school by rigid examination, and the arrangement of the studies is in an orderly, logical course, embracing from three to six years, and that the school be presided over by an able, scholarly, experienced teacher.

One of the benefits of the High School System is, that it gives a good education in the cheapest possible manner, to the children of the town. On any other system the education acquired must be obtained by sending the pupils out of town, and subjecting the parents or guardians to a very great expense. Suppose a town that ought to sustain a high school does not, but sends twenty of its children abroad to be educated. The cost cannot be less than $200 each per year, making an expense of $4,000, a sum sufficient to sustain in the best manner a high school where sixty of the children of the town might be equally well educated, at least. But generally the education obtained at home is better; for it is better for children, morally, physically and intellectually, to be educated at home. The Christian home is the place to educate the child. There, if temptation comes, the wise counsels of the father and the tender love of the mother aid to push off the temptation, or to raise the fallen, if they do fall. It is a better education that is obtained where the boys and girls are educated together—better, certainly, for the boys, and, it is to be hoped, not worse for the girls.

In a school supported by the whole town, the eye of the entire town is upon the school. Every family has a boy or girl in it, or who has been or is to be in it; it is, therefore, under a better supervision than any board of trustees—it is under the supervision of anxious fathers and mothers, and a community proud of their possession of such a school. The statement made years ago by Dr. SEARS is borne out still by the facts, that our colleges have had none better prepared to enter them than those who have been fitted in the high schools. At the recent graduation of the class in Middletown, the three best scholars were prepared for admission at high schools.

The high school exerts a powerful influence on the other schools in a town by furnishing a model to the teachers of the town, and a stimulus to study on the part of the children in order to be prepared in due time to enter it. Where there is no high school in a town, the wealthy who can educate their children abroad become indifferent to the interest of the schools, and often oppose liberal appropriations for the benefit of the common schools. Many a community has found that the influence of the high school has been such on the other schools of the place as to pay for itself, over and above the good conferred directly by the school. There must be some academies or private schools to meet certain wants of the whole community, such as at Exeter and East Hampton; but, with the high schools generally established, and a few well-endowed academies, and then the colleges at the head, the system of education is complete.

The speaker gave a word of caution in respect to the too common error of attempting to urge children forward too fast when young, so as to get them into the high schools. Children should learn to spell before they learn the formulas of algebra. There is great wisdom in the remark of the lamented EDWARD EVERETT, that a boy who can spell well, and read and cypher well, and write a good, plain, honest round hand, is well educated. There are now 120 high schools, so called, in Massachusetts. In 1647, by the same statute by which the Puritan fathers of New-England established the common school, they also provided that every town which had been so blessed by God as to have one hundred householders, should "set up a school competent to fit ye young men for ye university." In 1837 there were less than a dozen high schools in Massachusetts, although that law has been on the statute book to the present time; but when a hundred and twenty more are established, as they will be, the State of Massachusetts will be pretty well prepared to fit boys "for ye university," whether Harvard or Yale.

Mr. HEDGES, of Newark, inquired of the speaker if he would recommend educating the sexes in the same classes in the high schools, to which he replied that he would. Mr. HEDGES said his own judgment approved that course.

Prof. GREENE, of Brown University, said he knew of no valid argument against free High Schools wherever they can be established. With some exceptions he had generally found boys better fitted to enter college who had prepared themselves in the high schools than those who had been fitted in private schools or academies. The spelling and penmanship especially, of those educated in academies, is apt to be bad as compared with that of those educated in high schools.

Mr. CHARLES HAMMOND, of Munson, Mass., said there was danger, when speaking of preparing boys for the university, and, when speaking of a high school, of misconception of the use of the words. The word "university," as applied two hundred years ago, in the law of Massachusetts, has a different meaning from the same word applied to Harvard College to-day; and the word "high," as applied to a school, may mean one thing or another. We may make such an effort to rise high as not to rise at all. The law in Massachusetts requires that towns containing a certain number of inhabitants shall maintain a "high school"—high in respect to other schools, and not high simply from undertaking to do very high things in them. In many of them, if we undertake such a work as to fit boys for college, it may be that we shall undertake too high things—not for Boston, Cambridge or Dorchester, but too high for the small town.

President HAVEN, of Michigan University, considered the High-School system simply the recognition of the principle that there must be a regular order in the classification of the pupils. The plan in Michigan is to have in every town a Union school building, where some of the grammar-school scholars are accommodated, and where there is a class under the care of a High-School teacher, so-called. He said he did not know a town that has advanced beyond the pioneer condition which has not its Union school building, and in that building there is always a high school, generally occupying one story of the building. This method enables the towns to erect handsome edifices for schools of that kind. The great object of high Schools is, not to prepare boys for college, but to give the best possible eduation to our boys and girls while they are attending school.

Mr. HILL, of Massachusetts, and Prof. HART, of Philadelphia, continued the discussion, the latter gentleman referring to the persistent opposition that the High-School system had met in Philadelphia. This grew out of the early training of the people under the influence of the Friends, who, although a liberal and charitable people, had adopted a plan of education connecting the school with the church or meeting-house. Their public schools were schools for the poor; and so there came to be a prejudice against public schools, so great that even the Irish washerwoman of Philadelphia, refused to send her boy to a public school because she considered it a pauper school.

Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, referring to the remarks of President HAVEN and the system of Union schools adopted in Michigan said it was only the old hunkerism of Massachusetts, keeping up the district system that prevented the same thing there. Massachusetts is called a radical State; but this pestiferous district system is an evidence of the strongest kind of hunkerism. In one of the reports from a town committee in Massachusetts there was a report of one school of four scholars, and two of those were learning to read. The report said it was a good school! That is one of the beauties of the district system.

The next hour was devoted to a lecture by Mr. WILLIAM P. ATKINSON of Cambridge, on "Dynamic and Mechanic Teaching," at the close of which the Institute adjourned till afternoon.

Educational Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The third and last day of the American Institute of Instruction has been of exceeding interest. The Music Hall was crowded to-day. The morning was occupied by discussion as to the best methods of presenting moral topics, and a lecture by President HAVENS, of Michigan University, on Education. In the afternoon there was a very interesting teaching exercise in physiology by Miss MELVINA MITCHELL, of the Massachusetts State Normal School. Her manner of representing the system was much applauded.

In the evening the institute was addressed briefly by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts. He said: The truth is, friends, we have seen for the last four years, that while we were engaged in the work of war, made necessary by the civil strife into which we were providentially cast, it was our duty, if we would maintain our civilization, make the country worth saving, make it grand and great in the possible future as it proved to be in the warlike present, we must devote ourselves with the same energy to the maintenance of our institutions of learning with which we devoted ourselves to the rescue of our country from the rebel arms. New-England has a work to do which is aggressive—an aggressive missionary work in the country; or else she fails utterly of her higher vocation. With our population of three millions and a quarter, the richest and most powerful in all means of head and heart and external wealth, New-England is the most powerful three and a quarter million of men and women under the sun, and our country demands the utmost exertion of the peculiar power which it is the gift of New-England to wield. He congratulated the Institute that colleges and seminaries were everywhere flourishing in spite of the great expenditures of the war; and said we must go and educate the people up to more lofty ideas of human rights and absolute justice.

Signor SARIANIENTE, Minister from the Argentine Republic, made a few remarks in Spanish complimentary to the American people, which were interpreted to the audience.

The institute then adjourned for social intercourse.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

On Wednesday last the late Sir E. P. TACHE, Premier of Canada, was buried at his residence, St. Thomas, with all the honors due to a man of his position, both military, political and social. As a soldier, he was brave; as a politician, he was, what I am sorry to say is a rare thing among us now, honest; and as a private member of society, he was a gentleman.

He was created a Knight by the Queen. He was placed on her staff as Aid-de-camp, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the British army. He was also created Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory by the Pope. He was a Colonel in the Canadian Militia, and life member of the Legislative Council of Canada.

His funeral cortege was immense, numbering between three and four thousand, including the military. The Grand Trunk Railway very kindly placed a special train at the disposal of the government, for their own use, and for the conveyance of the troops and others.

As Aid-de-camp to the Queen, he was entitled to a military funeral; and accordingly a detachment of regulars, (Seventh Royal Fusiliers,) together with the band of the regiment, was sent down as a firing party. A couple of Volunteer Militia companies also went down as a guard of honor.

From the day of Sir E. P. TACHE's death, until he was buried, all the flags in town were hoisted half-mast. On the day of his funeral the public offices were closed, as a mark of respect to the dead.

As a matter of course, the death of the Premier necessitates a new Ministry, and, as is usual in such cases, every one has some new story to tell as to who will be the "coming man." As an outsider, it is amusing to listen to all the stories told as to the new formation, some of them, in fact most of them, the most unlikely. Some say that Mr. BROWN will not work with Mr. J. A. MACDONALD, with whom he has been sitting at the same council table for many months back. Others say that Mr. CARTIER is to be ejected, and will be provided for as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, a thing most unlikely, as that gentleman has not the slightest idea of leaving public life for many years to come. And many other reports equally trustworthy. From my knowledge, which I confess is small, I believe that the only change will be, that the Premiership and Ministry of Militia Affairs will devolve on Mr. J. A. MACDONALD, with Mr. CARTIER as his colleague from Lower Canada; and the only other change will be the appointment of a new Receiver-General, who must be a Lower Canadian Frenchman. So that you may save yourself the unnecessary trouble of quoting any of these rumors.

I have no doubt but that the appointment is already made, but it is, however, still involved in secrecy. It will be known before the meeting of Parliament, which is to take place on Tuesday next.

The coming session is likely to be one of the most interesting that has ever been held in United Canada. Mr. MACDONALD will doubtless give a lengthy account of his interview with the Imperial Government, and tell the people, through their representatives, how they were lionized by the "swells" in England, including their dinner with the Prince of WALES.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, late of Wexford, will also render an account of his reception in Ireland.

It is needless to say that the project of confederation is now more likely to be carried into effect than it was six months ago, as the Imperial Government have informed the Maritime Provinces in very polite terms that they think that confederation is a most desiderable thing for them, and they (the Imperial Government) would like to see it carried out with as little delay as possible. The colonial defences are all settled, and those of Quebec are now in process of construction, for which purpose a regiment of the Rifle Brigade has been encamped at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, to assist in their construction.

As a winding up of this disjointed letter, I will say a few words about that much talked-of subject—annexation. You may believe me when I say that as long as Canada can get money and assistance from England, with plenty of time to pay it back, she will not leave her to make her own living, and, moreover, did she desire to leave the protection of England, they (the Government of Great Britain) would send out every man she had to prevent it, not from any particular desire to hold Canada, nor that it is or ever can be any use to her except as a depot for troops, but she would feel humbled at the idea of any one of her colonies preferring to live under another flag to that of Great Britain.

The way that this story has been got up is this: there are no doubt many who are republican in their deas, either from having been born under the Stars and Stripes, or whose good sense makes them incline that way, but to say that the whole of Upper Canada is ready for it is sheer nonsense.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.

Since writing the foregoing, Quebec has been fortunate in having collected together at the same time a number of distinguished visitors. Major-Gen. DOYLE of the English Army, Sir JOHN MICHEL, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada, Rear-Admiral HOPE, Commander-in-Chief of the British North American fleet, and last, and not by any means the least in importance, comes Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., and Staff. The General arrived here on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, and was received at the wharf by at least a thousand admirers, who gave him on his landing three of the most hearty cheers. He dined that evening with the Governor-General. Yesterday he went to church in the morning together with Gen. DOYLE, and a couple of aides-de-camp of the Governor-General, who showed him every possible attention.

He is a great contrast to Gen. DOYLE, who acted as his *chaperon* during his stay here, the Governor being in the midst of a ministerial crisis. Gen. GRANT, as every one knows is most regardless of appearances, and if one didn't know who he was, he would never be suspected of being a General, especially such a General. Gen. DOYLE, on the contrary is a perfect *Sir Harcourt Courtley*. As I write I can hear the crowd at the wharf cheering Gen. GRANT, as he leaves by the steamer *Europa* for Montreal. As a strange incident I may mention that a brother of Gen. PEMBERTON who surrendered Vicksburg to GRANT, came down yesterday morning and was staying at the St. Louis Hotel, where Gen. GRANT and his party stayed.

Relative to the Ministerial crisis, it has ended in one respect differently from what I anticipated in the preceding part of my letter. Hon. J. A. MACDONALD is not Premier, but has the office of Minister of Militia Affairs added to the office of Attorney-General West. Sir C. F. BELLEAU becomes Premier and Receiver-General, in the place of the late Sir E. P. TACHE.

The remainder of the Ministry hold the same positions. The Ministry is called the Macdonald-Cartier administration.

I will write again after the House meets.

THE ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT SANDERS.

The Conspirators Arrested.

From the Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Last Thursday a party of dangerous looking fellows arrived from the United States. Detective O'LEARY got acquainted with them, and was offered $10,000 to assist in the abduction of SANDERS. He agreed, and the plot was arranged. Detective O'LEARY went last night to SANDERS' house, and got him to go and see the Chief and Recorder, who live near Monkland's. In driving through Priest's farm the gang rushed out, pitched O'LEARY out of the carriage, gagged and handcuffed SANDERS, and drove off with him. O'LEARY had a vehicle at hand and followed up. As arranged by the Chief, to whom O'LEARY told all the plot, constables were placed on each side of the roads, and the toll-gates kept shut. The gang dashed through the St. Antoine gate, and Mr. FETUB, Secretary of Police, was there; he gave the alarm, and one man leaped out and fired at him. Those in the carriage also fired. He returned their shots, and the gang getting alarmed, leaped out, leaving SANDERS, and ran different ways. Three were at once arrested. One of them, captured at Lachine, had a seven-barreled revolver. Opposite Isle Duval were found two Indians waiting with a boat to carry the gang to Caughnawaga. They stated that they were engaged to take a party across, and were to remain concealed until they saw a signal. The constables crossed and arrested one of the conspirators at 2 o'clock in the morning. He was found in bed at Caughnawaga. He had a dagger beside him. Three others were arrested at this point at 4 o'clock, while attempting to hire boats. There is as yet no evidence against them. On the four others were found photographs of SANDERS, TUCKER, and other Southerners here, and O'LEARY identifies them all. Their names are HOGAN, BURNS, CLAYTON and WAYNE. The three caught hiring the boat gave their names as BROWN BURLINGHAM, W. E. BROWN EMOS and SHEDSON, from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. They had about $500 amongst them. They say they are horse-buyers. Three valises were found in the hotel at Caughanwaga, and are supposed to belong to the gang. HOGAN has been recognized as a notorious crimp and kidnapper named CHARLEY ADAMS. It was intended to seize TUCKER and others. It was reported that a steamer was to have been chartered to carry off one who lives on the bank of the river.

The following is TETU's statement: "When I challenged, after the carriage had dashed through the toll-gate, three of the kidnappers fired on me, and HOGAN having jumped down and taken deliberate aim, the four others then made for the fields. I went in pursuit, and when I got on top of the fence the three fired at me again, but I leaped in after them. It was a field of oats, the crop being pretty high and the ground rough, there was no chance of taking steady aim. A constable by this time had got into the field, and the men made off, after having fired at the constable. Two of the party kept straight for Dorchester-street, sometimes stooping as they ran, and at other times crawling through the oats, and finally escaping, making for the city. Of the other two, one had at once run in the direction of Lachine. He, on coming into the road, was apprehended. The other, after running up the field, followed in the same direction; but, seeing his comrade taken, got to the bush, and escaped. BURNS was taken in the buggy. It had been driven about fifty yards behind the carriage, and was coming along at a furious rate when the firing commenced. He stopped suddenly as if stupefied, and made no resistance. He will appear before the court to-morrow. It is said that Mr. B. DEVLIN will defend him.

POLITICAL.

Union State Convention in Maine—Renomination of Gov. Cony—The Resolutions.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 10.

The Union State Convention met here to-day at 10 o'clock. The attendance was large, with a full representation from the whole State.

The convention organized with Hon. JOHN A. PETERS, of Bangor, as President, a Vice-President from each county, and E. ROWELL, ALDEN SPRAGUE and W. H. WHEELER, as Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed.

At 11:30 A. M. a ballot was taken for Governor. The whole number of votes was 564. SAMUEL CONY, the present Governor, had 553, and was unanimously nominated.

The convention was then addressed by Hon. JOHN RICE, and Col. SUTHERLAND, of Tennessee.

J. T. GILMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first recognizes the Divine Hand that has led the country through the civil war, and given us a lasting peace, based on the extirpation of slavery and a restoration of the Union.

The second renews indorsement of the principles and measures of the administration of President LINCOLN, stricken down because of his devotion to human freedom and American Union; and expresses entire confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON, believing him desirous of restoring the just rights to all parties; and in behalf of the Union men of Maine pledges cordial support in the great work of securing national Union, the restoration and equality of human rights and enduring peace.

The third asserts that it is the duty of the government to hold the States under provisional government, where the character of the people is found unsafe depositories of free republican government.

The fourth proclaims that in reorganizing the rebellious States, it is the right and duty of the government to demand the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the removal of all disability on account of color, and to secure to all perfect equality.

The fifth indorses President JOHNSON's sentiments, that the "American people must be taught that treason is a crime and must be punished," and that the law should be enforced against the late Confederate civil and military government.

The sixth resolves that little good will result in punishing the subordinate instruments of the late rebellion, until JEFFERSON DAVIS is tried and punished.

The seventh resolves that the Constitution of the United States should be amended to secure equality and uniformity of the right of representation of the States in Congress.

The eighth declares that the emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN, the enlistment of over one hundred thousand colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amidst treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, has pledged the national honor, that these people shall have in fact, as well as name, conferred on them, all the political rights of freedom, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge.

The ninth asserts that the highest gratitude of the people is due to the army and navy.

The tenth declares that Gov. CONY has administered the affairs of the State with ability, uprightness and prudence, and "no doubt the great body of our fellow citizens will give expression to the same confidence by again placing him in office."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Protection and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

5th August, 1865.

In your issue of the 4th instant there are two letters, one from a "Veteran Observer," and the other "G. H. E." on the subject of Free Trade and "Protection," in reply to which I desire, with your permission, to say a few words.

Free Trade consists in freedom of exchange, the freedom to exchange the products of one's labor for the products of any other person's labor, without being influenced by the imposition of protection duties on certain articles; to give the products of my labor for what I may consider a worse or dearer article, because it happens to be produced at home, instead of abroad. All taxes and duties are in themselves *evils*, and ought only to be submitted to in order to support the government under which we live and by which we are protected as respects our *lives and properties*; but when that government steps out of its legitimate sphere, and employs its power in fostering one particular species of industry at the expense of another, it is committing wrong and injustice—such wrong and injustice as may be consonant with the principles of a "paternal" government like that of Austria, but is utterly inconsistent with the principles of a Republican government, like that of the United States. I believe that the "highest commercial interest of a nation" is identified with *freedom of trade*, and that this is the growing conviction of Europe, is shown by the course of Switzerland, England, and latterly of France, on that question. But I am told that a principle which is true and applicable in Europe, is not true, and is not applicable in the United States. I believe that the principle of free trade is of *universal application*, and that it is just as absurd to say that it is not, as it would be to say that the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid is true in Europe; but that in the United States, for the present, at least, it is very doubtful if the square of the hypotheneuse of a right-angled triangle be equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides. Lord Goderich, or "Prosperity Robinson," as he used to be called, to whom a "Veteran Observer" refers, has been dead and buried about forty years, and a "Veteran Observer" must be sorely bestead for arguments against free trade, when he refers to the *obiter dicta* of such a free trader as "Prosperity Robinson" was. That Great Britain has adopted the system of free trade, from enlightened views of self-interest, and no other, is not the point at issue; the question to be settled is, whether the United States from enlightened views of self-interest, shall not also adopt the system of free trade instead of the antiquated and unjust system of "protection."

A "Veteran Observer" says: "We do want cotton, wool, flax and iron, just as England does, and we have genius to make machinery, and hands to work it. Why should we not manufacture of that material all we need?" Why not, indeed, if you choose to do it, and can, without plundering your fellow-citizens, in the shape of protective duties, which do not go into the Treasury of the United States, but *do go into the pockets of the protected manufacturers*, who, as it is only human nature for them to do, do not exert their energies and improve their machinery, as they would do if they were fanned by the healthy breeze of the world's competition, instead of being coddled and enervated by "protective" and unjust laws. If, as the "Veteran Observer" states, capital in England be worth four per cent. and here seven, and that the difference is a difference in favor of the English manufacturers, why not abolish the usury laws, which are utterly inconsistent with common sense, and allow capital to flow here unrestrictedly from Europe? The "Veteran Observer" talks about the "cheap labor" of Great Britain, and it is a favorite phrase with protectionists that "a high tariff is necessary to protect American labor from the pauper labor of Europe." Now, from a good deal of personal observation of the laborers on both sides of the Atlantic, I am not prepared to admit, upon mere assertion and without much stronger proof than I have met with, that labor is cheaper in Europe, or say in England, than it is here. The mere nominal money price may be higher here, but, under our high protective tariff, I question very much if the laborer's wages in America give him more food and clothing than they would give him in England; and I am sure that American laborers, whether native or naturalized, are more skilled and better workers—in fact, do more for their wages than the corresponding class does in England. The native American has the benefit of a good common school education; he is not hampered and held down by *caste;* his intellects are more developed, and his physique is quite as good as that of his fellow-workman in England. Then, with respect to the naturalized Americans, it is a certainty that they are of a superior class to that which they leave behind. Their energy in leaving their native country, and crossing 3,000 miles of ocean to better their condition, is ample proof of this assertion.

The "Veteran Observer" seems to think that if the American consumer pays $20 towards the protection of American manufacturers, he would have to pay that $20 in direct taxes if he did not pay that amount through the tariff; but what we free traders complain of is, that he pays his $20 for protection to American manufacturers, in the shape of enhanced price, and has to pay an equivalent tax to the government besides, for if the tariff be so high as to exclude the foreign article, the government must raise its revenue by direct taxes, and if it do not wholly exclude the foreign article, the difference must be raised in that way.

Your correspondent, "G. H. E." says: "If we understand the views of your correspondent, Mr. Wood, he would refuse not only direct but incidental protection to our manufacturing interests." That is precisely my position, and I would raise the revenue necessary to meet the engagements of the government by a tax on *sales of commodities*, but not on sales of evidences of debt. We are all buyers from our cradles to our graves, and as the consumer eventually pays all charges of production, he would of course pay the tax on sales. Such a mode of taxation would deliver *buyers* from all interference of the tax gatherer, would put an end to all the peddling taxation on watches, pianos, silver plate, billiard tables, lucifer matches, &c., &c., and the loss on cost of collection would be very moderate, as compared with that upon the taxation of such articles as those enumerated above.

If protectionists were really in earnest, in their professed care for the interests of the laboring man, why do they not apply their favorite doctrine of "protection" *directly* to him, instead of *indirectly* through the tariff on foreign manufactures, &c., &c. His property is his labor. I presume that I am not far wrong in supposing that every immigrant man, woman and child, who lands upon these hospitable shores, is worth to the country, if their labor was capitalized, $1,000 *in gold* per head. Now why not protect American labor, from the competition of the "pauper labor" of Europe, by taxing each immigrant 100 per cent on his imported value, that is $1,000 in gold per head? This *would* be protecting native industry, and encouraging the growth of the most noble of American products, men and women. But I fancy this sort of protection to native industry would not suit the manufacturers of New England, and the coal and iron masters of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The "Veteran Observer" says that a Clyde ironmaster said that "whenever the price of iron manufactures was too low, they stopped all the great works and compelled the consumers to come up to their price. This is the power of abundant and cheap capital, not worth in England more than 4 per cent." But it would appear from your other correspondent, "G. H. E.," that, owing to the fall in prices, "four-fifths of the rolling mills and furnaces in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania" had to go out of blast, and that the enormous protection given to these interests by the present tariff was not enough, owing to the fall of gold, which had admitted foreign iron, and therefore he says that even now there is "*a want of practical protection!*" What a pity that a wall of brass, inaccessible to mortal manufacturers of foreign birth, could not be built round these United States!

Thirty-seven years ago, when I was first in this country, I heard precisely the same cry for protection to "our infant manufactures." Only let the darlings once get upon their feet, and we can do without protection. Well, the darlings have been coddled, and protected for thirty-seven long years, and here they are, still crying out for *more coddling and protection*, and with a higher tariff than ever. I have been a free trader for forty years, having first been indoctrinated in the principles of free trade by that great and good man, Dr. Chalmers, in his class of political economy at St. Andrew's, in 1824-25. By him I was taught that the principles of free trade were of universal application, and not restricted to any latitude or longitude. I believe that their adoption is of absolute necessity to the United States, in order to enable us to meet with ease our heavy load of taxation. That we can do with ease if we are freed from our taxation for the support of private interests, whether these be in New-England or in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The "Veteran Observer" asks, "when all men have become shopkeepers, who is to raise the bread?" and seems to be ashamed that "the British nation has sunk into a mere trading community." Then why not leave the development of manufactures in this country to natural progress, instead of artificially stimulating a progress toward that very state of things which he eloquently deprecates for Great Britain?

Mr. Editor, about 22 years ago I was deputed by the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association, along with the venerable Wm. Rathbone, of Liverpool, to visit one of the lodges of the shipwrights of that town. These men were to a man *ultra Tories* and *Protectionists*. Our object was to show them that they would not suffer if the Navigation Laws were repealed. We called their attention to the fact that with all the "protection" afforded by these laws the shipping trade, as between Liverpool and the United States for all *valuable goods* was entirely in the hands of the American shipowners, and no man in his senses would ship anything but coals or pig-iron, in the British-built tubs, which went out to the States mainly for the return cargo of cotton, and which they never got, except at a *lower freight than American ships*. During these twenty-two years, the British Navigation Laws have been entirely abrogated, not only as regards foreign, but even as regards the coasting trade of Great Britain. Now look at the result; British vessels carry all the valuable freight between England and the United States, and the American ships are contented with the heavy freight which used to be all that the "protected" British vessels could get twenty-two years ago. Of course, this state of matters is, to some extent, owing to the effects of the recent rebellion, *but before it began* things were getting very much into the state I have indicated above.

The first steamers that crossed the Atlantic in 1838, (the *Sirius* and *Great Western*,) had no protection or subsidy from the British Government, and not one of the numerous lines of British steamers now monopolizing the trade of the Atlantic, has any protection or subsidy from the British Government, except the Cunard line. That line has been a favorite object of appeal by American Protectionists. Look, say they, how the Cunard line has flourished by judicious protection. Well, *it has flourished* and it *deserves to flourish* from its admirable and unequaled management, but I believe that with just such management it would have also flourished *without any protection*; and I believe, if the truth were known, that all the subsidy from the British Government and handsome profits besides have gone into the pockets of the fortunate owners. For look at the next best known line of British steamers, the Dale line; it has flourished *without any protection and in spite of the protection given to its rival by the British Government.* And although in respect to the Cunard line, protection happens to have been coincident with success, yet this is not always the case, as was instanced in the unfortunate Galway line and in our own Collins line. And now, as I trust that American Trans-Atlantic steam navigation is going to take a fresh start, we owe the first advance in that direction *not to any subsidized or protected company*, but to the *private enterprise* and *energy* of our fellow-townsman, Mr. Arthur Leary. WM. WOOD.

Internal Revenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph in one of your late issues having been somewhat extensively copied, I would call your attention to certain facts connected with it. You remark, "We have been told by two district collectors of internal revenue that the taxes have been paid with the greatest cheerfulness, &c." This is true, every word of it, and with equal truth it might be added that had the pecuniary necessities of the country (during the late rebellion) required it, a much larger offering would have been willingly, cheerfully laid upon the "nation's altar, a sacrifice for freedom." With the close of the war, it becomes the duty of the government to examine carefully into the practical operation of the Internal Revenue Law. This is being done by the Board of Commissioners now in session, and your attention (and theirs) is called to the consideration of an important point. The tax now laid upon the manufacturing interests needs careful revision. At present the burden borne by the consumers of clothing, boots, shoes, &c., is oppressive, because of the repetition of taxes. As for instance, the manufacturers of cloth, leather, &c., pay upon their fabrics six per cent. upon the gross amount of their sales. This amount enters into the cost of the articles subsequently made by the clothier, boot-maker, &c., who also pay six per cent. upon their gross sales. Thus the consumer pays six per cent. upon the six per cent. already paid to the government, and twelve per cent. not only upon the two processes of manufacture, but also twelve per cent. upon the two profits made by the manufacturers. At present this can be borne, but in the period of prostration and reaction to which we are rapidly hastening, it will be hardly bearable; and already political demagogues are beginning to use it for their base purposes. Ways and means of taxation can be found which will not only supply any deficiency created by a proper adjustment of tax upon the articles alluded to, without oppressing any portion of the community, and which would have a tendency to place the burden upon the shoulders of those nations whose course has materially aided in creating the public debt. A knowledge of the material of which the Board of Commissioners is composed, leads us to leave the subject in their hands, satisfied that the wisdom which made the selection will be fully justified by the results of their labor. HIGHWOOD.

Negro Suffrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not the remotest conception as to who your correspondent "Veteran Observer" is, but I am interested in his communications, and with most of them pleased and edified. I perceive that his mind has changed somewhat upon the question of questions—negro suffrage. Most of the arguments adduced by the Times against its immediate practicability, I have regarded as sound and conclusive.

We must all admit that the negroes, as a class, are not qualified to vote intelligently. Yet, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that three-fourths of the whites in many parts of the South are no better qualified.

The argument adduced by some, that the President has the same power to determine who *shall*, as who shall *not*, vote, does not seem to me valid. By virtue of the war-power, he can exclude rebels, because they have lost their citizenship. But when this citizenship is restored by amnesty, they come at once under the laws of the State, and they exercise their right of suffrage by virtue of those laws, and not because empowered so to do by the President.

Is this reasoning correct?

But what do you think of the following argument;

By the proclamation of President Lincoln slavery is abolished. Now with slavery passes away all its *disabilities, incidents, concomitants, relics*—in a *legal* point of view. Its *social* effects, of course, remain.

Since then the reason why blacks have not been allowed to vote is because slavery has made of them a lower caste politically, since it is slavery which has rendered their *color* a ground of political disability, and since now they are *citizens*, why are not all laws which make a distinction between white and colored persons, even the laws of the free States—for these are the direct and legitimate fruit and consequent of slavery—virtually abrogated by the President's Emancipation Proclamation? Respectfully yours,

LOOKING FOR LIGHT.

The Bishop Potter Discussion.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A "Veteran Observer," in his letter yesterday on "the Bishop Potter Discussion," is "not about to enter the forbidden ground of religious controversy." Nevertheless, in the same paragraph he declares, "if the angels are capable of feeling a sense of ridicule, it must be when they hear that Dr. Tyng cannot invite Dr. Adams to perform a religious service in his church, because it is against the canons of the Church." Toward the close of the letter he says: "If the Episcopal Church claims that there can be no valid ministry of Christianity except by those who have received the right by apostolic succession, its authority will be rejected by great numbers of Protestant Christians. To my mind, the teachings of Christianity cannot be limited by human authority."

The discussion being thus opened in your columns, by one who does not hesitate to range himself and utter opinions, particularly the first, in unflattering words, I ask the courtesy of a little space, not to examine the subject, but to describe the situation from another stand-point.

The questions brought under consideration in the "Bishop Potter discussion" are: First—The interpretation of the canons and rubrics of the Church. This is now an historical question. We are not called upon to-day to determine the meaning of some new law. They are laws of long standing. What we wish to ascertain is, how they have always been received; what has been the allowed practice under those laws that, in any equable court, would settle their meaning?

The other question is: What constitutes a valid ministry? This also is an historical question. Our Lord left his church with a ministry 1,800 years ago. The preface to the ordinal in the prayer book reads thus: "It is evident unto all men, diligently reading Holy Scriptures and ancient authors, that from the apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church—bishops, priests and deacons. Which offices were evermore had in such reverend estimation that no man might presume to execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examined and known to have such qualities as are requisite for the same; and also by public prayer, with imposition of hands were approved and admitted thereunto by lawful authority. And, therefore, to the intent that these orders may be continued, and reverently used and esteemed in this church, no man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful bishop, priest or deacon in this church, or suffered to execute any of the said functions, except he be called, tried, examined and admitted thereunto, according to the form hereafter following, or hath had Episcopal consecration or ordination."

The Protestant Episcopal Church thus makes it a question of history, claiming that certain customs have obtained from apostolic days. She regulates accordingly the administration of her own affairs, and if in so doing it happens that Dr. Adams is excluded from Dr. Tyng's pulpit, there can hardly be anything ridiculous in that which the usage of eighteen centuries sanctions, neither can the question be regarded as one of human authority. P.

Bishop Potter's Pastoral.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Your veteran correspondent from "The Beeches" has opened a new subject, and one which can hardly be touched upon without provoking rejoinders. I think he has written in no bad spirit, though he has fallen into great mistakes. I deprecate controversy with any Christian brother, and only take pen to say that there is one point in his letter which I cannot let pass unnoticed, lest it should make matters worse. The appeal *ad invidiam* is always to be cautiously admitted; but, when a personal turn is given to a question, as if Bishop Potter had said or done anything against Dr. Adams, it is positive injustice; almost equal to that of classing the Bishop's pastoral on the discipline of his own diocese, with the Pope's encyclical against modern civilization!

No, Mr. Editor, let us not be guilty of such fallacies. My Baptist brother honestly believes I was never baptized, and says so. I respect him for it, if he bears his testimony, in other respects kindly, and do not charge him with calling me, personally, a heathen, though in my view of baptism I am such, if his view be sound.

The question has no personal bearings. I admire and love Dr. Adams, and rejoice that he preaches Christ, as I know he does faithfully. But I also approve of Bishop Potter's pastoral, which simply insists that *in his own church and diocese* its organic law should be obeyed; and that organic law is a simple assertion of the principle of orders, which we believe to be apostolic. In other words, we believe that the *Church Militant* is an army, and not a chaotic mass of militia, and that, to keep it from perishing, discipline must be maintained in it. Is Bishop Potter to be held up to public odium for enforcing this principle in his own diocese, as the Baptists enforce theirs?

Respectfully, A CHRISTIAN.

On Church Matters.

Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without desiring to enter the arena of polemical discussion with your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," I will content myself with simply correcting two or three inaccuracies which are perhaps natural in one who can see principles which are of supreme importance to all churchmen whether Greek, Roman or Anglican, only from the Presbyterian standpoint. First, he asserts that "in the Roman Church the eldest Bishop or Bishop of Rome is held to be the High Priest, the Pontiff Supreme over the whole church," etc. Now, the Bishop of Rome is not the Supreme Pontiff by virtue of the antiquity of the See, but as the Roman Catholics claim by authority of our Lord, specifically bestowed upon St. Peter and his successors in His celebrated charge, "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will found My Church," etc. The second inaccuracy consists in declaring the Emperor of Russia to be the *first* Patriarch, and a most glaring one it is. The Russian Church is under the ecclesiastical government of the Holy Synod, and the Patriarch is Philant Metropolitan Archbishop of Moscow, the Emperor bearing the same relation to the Synod as the Queen does to the convocation, for instance, of Canterbury, over which presides the Archbishop of Canterbury as Primate of all England, neither of them having authority in things spiritual. By the way, your correspondent *apropos* to the Archbishop of Canterbury, gives him a title which is not his, namely, Primate of England. He is Primate of *all* England, and the Archbishop of York Primate of England. It appears to me that your correspondent has not delved very deeply into the question he has undertaken to decide; and though the Episcopal readers of the Times may be interested in reading the discussion of so important a question to them, they certainly have not gained such information from "A Veteran Observer" as would cause them to alter their convictions. Yours, &c.,

A LAY CHURCHMAN.

Christian Unity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Editor of the Times would undoubtedly object to filling his columns with religious controversy; but an article from "The Beeches" appeared yesterday, which, although denying such intention, could be only generously presented for publication as a controversial article.

The object of this paragraph is to remind your readers with what self-satisfaction a person ignorant of facts will ventilate his opinions. The writer entered not into the merits of the question, "not being sufficiently acquainted with the canons of the Episcopal Church." He simply gives his decision according to righteousness. Therein he decides that because Episcopalians would exclude Dr. Adams from their pulpit, they deserve the commiseration of angels. The simple fact, as liberal men of different denominations acknowledge, is, that Episcopalians, without sitting in judgment on other men, and saying who is evangelical and who not, exclude from their pulpit all so-called ministers until they conform with what they believe to be certain Scriptural provisions for preserving and defending the truth.

The movement for Christian Unity was started in New-York City by several prominent and sound Episcopalians, and the fond hope was that other Christian persons might meet with them and agree on common ground for accomplishing this object, whereby none should give up any conscientious scruple. A few radicals have taken the matter into their own hands, and by their unguarded excesses have put back a good work. Hence the pastoral.

I do not speak of the erroneous statements in regard to Episcopacy that appeared in the article. The rapid growth of the Episcopal Church will not be checked by such arbitrary individual decisions as come from "The Beeches." A SUBSCRIBER.

The Steamer Arrow.

JUSTICE ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst., two communications appeared in relation to the accident on Saturday last on the steamer *Arrow*, signed by "Justice" and "N. River," both of which were intended, seemingly, to injure the Messrs. Smith, owners of the line of boats of which the *Arrow* is one. Who are these parties, and why do they withhold their names? Justice demands that the facts should be made known to the public; but, Sir, this wholesale onslaught upon the character of men ought not to be made. I would not justify carelessness in the Messrs. Smith, or any other company, in hazarding the lives of passengers in their charge; but the past history of this company is a perfect defence against both "Justice" and "N. River's" charges of carelessness or willful neglect, &c. The Messrs. Smith have been running boats on the Hudson River for thirty-five years, and during that time they have carried between three and four millions of passengers, and not one passenger has ever been killed on board of their boats. There have been three firemen killed, and two engineers burned slightly by steam, all of whom were in the employ of the company. On last Saturday there was, as nearly as can be ascertained, five persons burned by steam, all slightly except one, and that one not dangerously. There were also three or four persons jumped overboard, which could not in justice be charged to the Messrs. Smith.

Now, Sir, we challenge "Justice," or "N. River," or any one else, to produce the case of any other line of steamers, or of any railroad company, who have been running thirty-five years, and have carried more than three million passengers, without killing one, and wounding but five. These facts can be substantiated before any committee of respectable gentlemen.

WILLIAM VOORHIS,
Nyack R. Co., New-York.

The Steamboat Arrow.

Hastings, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say that the boilers of the steamboat *Arrow* were, as "N. River" says, in your paper of to-day, notoriously unsafe, and on Saturday morning were known to be so, insomuch that a well-known gentleman living on the Hudson informed the inspector of the condition of the boilers, and requested that he should examine and report to him at a certain time, which he failed to do according to promise before the boat started on Saturday afternoon.

Under the ownership of Smith's Line persons had more confidence in going in her, which confidence he has very much abused, or else the inspector is not equal to the office he holds. Please investigate it thoroughly for the benefit of the residents of Hastings and humanity generally.

HASTINGS ON HUDSON.

Defence of Gen. Halleck.

From the Chicago Republican, edited by Mr. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War.

Major-Gen. Halleck has just sailed from New-York for California, taking with him, as we of the newspapers remark, a great deal of unpopularity. This is not surprising. He has never sought to ingratiate himself with any portion of the public. Despising all the arts which often make men popular favorites, and cherishing an overweening repugnance for fools and bores, he has always been indifferent alike to manifestations of favor or disfavor. This constitutional peculiarity has not been relieved by the brilliancy of military success, which would have left all else in forgetfulness. The only active campaign which he conducted, that of Corinth, though in no wise disastrous, and though the main point was gained in the possession of that important centre, was yet marked by such extreme caution, and proved so comparatively barren of results, that he never again sought to take the field. In his conduct of affairs as General-in-Chief in Washington, Gen. Halleck did not satisfy the people, nor retain the entire confidence of Congress; and Grant, who had triumphed at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga, was accordingly called in to end the war. This was a wise measure, as the event has proved.

But they who have been led by the peculiar manners of Gen. Halleck, or by the attacks of unsuccessful commanders, who have bitterly sought to throw upon him the responsibility of their failures, to esteem at a low rate his character, his talents, or his services, do great injustice to a manly, accomplished, unobtrusive, upright, patriotic officer. We do not hesitate to declare that during the whole period of Gen. Halleck's residence in Washington, whether as General-in-Chief or as Chief of Staff, his services, both as an adviser and an executive officer, were of great importance and value. Whatever his duty may have been, he did it; and he also did his best to make others do theirs. As for the charge that, in repeated cases, he wilfully allowed other officers to be defeated in the field because of some unfriendliness which he cherished toward them, or that he did not, in every case, zealously coöperate for the success of our arms, we pronounce it unfounded and calumnious, no matter by whom it is urged.

THE LAST OF BILLY MULLIGAN.

The Expatriated Desperado Kills Two Men, and after Defying the Police and Citizens for Six Hours, is Shot Dead by the Police.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 8.

The most bloody and terrible tragedy which has occurred in our city for many years past took place yesterday at the St. Francis Hotel, on the southwest corner of Clay and Dupont streets. As our readers are all aware, Billy Mulligan, who was expatriated by the Vigilance Committee in 1856, after being sent to Sing Sing, marrying a woman who had money to procure his release, nearly completing the raising of a regiment of cavalry in New-York, but being relieved from command on account of his antecedents before the regiment was mustered in, and going through other adventures, returned to this city over a year since, and resumed his old mode of life. Soon after his arrival, he was arrested on the charge of attempting violence on the person of a young girl, into whose chamber he had crept through a window, but was discharged, the proof not being of a positive character. The course of life followed by him from that time to the present led him into frequent personal difficulties, and not long since he was attacked with *delirium tremens*. Dr. Henry, who was in attendance when he was first attacked, says he was one of the most dangerous and unmanageable patients he was ever called upon to prescribe for. A few days since he was arrested on the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon, it being alleged that he drew a knife upon a young man in a cellar and threatened to cut his throat. On Thursday night he went, voluntarily, to the Calaboose and asked to be allowed to stay there over night, saying, "They are after me! and I feel that I am bound to die to-night," etc., etc. As he was evidently in a state of mind bordering on insanity, from excessive drinking, Officer Monks took him into one of the cells in the "New Prison," part of the Calaboose, and kept him there for the night, jesting with him and endeavoring to allay his excitement. Yesterday morning he was let out in an apparently safe condition, and returned to his room, No. 21 St. Francis Hotel, where he retired to his bed, as was supposed at the time. About 9 A. M. a bullet was fired from his room, which was on the second floor, and faced to the east on Dupont-street, through the glass of the window and into the window of a china wash-house, opposite, where the ball lodged in the wall without injuring anybody. Chief Burke being ill in bed, Capt. Lees, who was acting in his place, sent Officer McMillan to look after the matter as soon as notified of what occurred. McMillan went to Mulligan's room and called out to him to let him in. Mulligan, knowing his voice, replied from the inside that he was McMillan's friend and did not wish to hurt him, but that he knew they were after him and he would not be taken alive. He repeatedly desired McMillan to go away, telling him not to attempt to enter, and if he meant to break down the door to get somebody else to do it, as he would surely kill whoever made the attempt. McMillan, finding that nothing could be done, as Mulligan was fully armed and had the door barricaded with the bed, with three heavy trunks piled upon the top, went to find Capt. Lees, who was in attendance at the County Court. Capt. Lees then went himself to the St. Francis, to endeavor to prevail on Mulligan to surrender, and held a long parley with him from the hall outside the room door. Mulligan at one time agreed or partially consented to surrender, but when asked to hand his pistol out over the transom of the door, refused to do so, and declared he would not give up until starved out.

Capt. Lees, being compelled to return to court to testify, directed Officers McMillan and McCormack to keep close watch of Mulligan, and seize him as soon as he could be got within reach. After some time had passed, McMillan was standing outside the door of the room, and McCormack on the opposite side of Dupont-street, attracting his attention, in hopes of enabling McMillan to enter, when Detective Officer Chappelle got out upon the balcony which was around the Clay and Dupont-street fronts of the building on the second floor, and approached the window of Mulligan's room, with the intention of swinging it open, and springing in to seize him. Mulligan was on the watch, however, and as Chappelle opened the window, he fired at him with the same pistol he had first used—a large-sized French seven-shooter, the ball just missing his head. Chappelle beat a retreat, and after a consultation, McMillan went back to the Police Office after his pistol, taking Chappelle with him, and leaving other officers to watch the premises. Mulligan, after firing at Chappelle, seemed to become perfectly ungovernable, and stepping out at a French window upon the balcony, walked round to the Clay-street side of the house, where he passed through another into the inside again. He was at the time talking incoherently, swearing that he had been put in the dark cell the night previous with six dead infants, and uttering other similar nonsense. In the meantime, every effort was made to find somebody who had sufficient influence with Mulligan, in his excited state, to induce him to give up his pistol, but without avail. A man and a woman who were supposed to be able to influence him declined to make the attempt. At length, Jack McNabb, who shot Sheriff Burdsall, of Virginia City, a year since and was pardoned out of State Prison, attempted to ascend the stairs from the Clay-street side, and was ordered down by Mulligan, who held the pistol square at him as he advanced. McNabb told Mulligan he wanted to drink with him, etc., and had nearly reached the head of the stairs when Mulligan fired, and the ball striking McNabb near the arm-pit, in the right breast, ranged downward into the trunk, probably severing a main artery. McNabb retreated down stairs and walked to the office of Dr. J. M. Murphy, on Clay, below Kearn-street. Dr. Murphy attempted to render surgical aid, but found that the wound was mortal, and at 1:30 o'clock P. M., half an hour after he was shot, McNabb expired. The building was by this time surrounded by a dense crowd, and many attempts were made by officers and citizens to get near enough to Mulligan to capture him, but without avail, as he kept his pistol pointed at every one who attempted to ascend the stairs, and declared that he would kill any one who came near him. James Keating, of the Ivy Green saloon, about this time went upon the roof with a well-known Catholic clergyman, and attempted to descend through the skylight, but Mulligan ran into the third story and fired at Keating, barely missing him, and they were compelled to retreat also. Special Officer Dennison at this time got to the head of the stairs with a glass of brandy, which he asked Mulligan to drink, but the latter covered him with his pistol, and shouting "go down, there! go down, quick! for God's sake, go quick!" etc., compelled him to retreat, leaving the glass standing on the floor at the head of the stairs. Officers Ellis and McMillan also attempted to ascend the stairs soon after, but were driven back in the same manner, and soon after they started diagonally across the street toward the northeast corner of Dupont and Clay, when Mulligan, running to a front window, opened it and fired, as is supposed, at them. The ball took effect in the bosom of John Hart, a most estimable young man, foreman of Eureka Hose Company, No. 4, who stood in the crowd on the east side of Dupont-street, north of Clay, and passed directly through his heart. Hart staggered a few steps and fell on the sidewalk. Dr. L. J. Henry was sent for at once, but on his arrival he found that poor Hart was a corpse. Meantime, Capt. Lees had been consulting with District-Attorney Nathan Porter as to shooting Mulligan, representing him truly as a wild beast, whose every minute's existence endangered the lives of peaceful men. Mr. Porter advised the use of every effort to capture him alive, and a delay in resorting to extreme measures was made accordingly. This delay cost Hart his life. Mulligan had now drank off the contents of a tumbler of brandy which had been left on the stairs by Dennison, and Capt. Lees resorted to the measure of mixing a cocktail with a liquor which would have overpowered and stupified the drinker in a few minutes, and got to the door at the foot of the stairs with it, urging Mulligan to let him come up. Mulligan, however, was more furious than ever, and a long parley ensued, Mulligan holding the pistol pointed down the stairway, and calling out repeatedly, "Go! go quick! leave there!" etc., assuring Lees that he did not wish to kill him, but would do so if he did not get away. Other officers made attempts to get into the building to capture him, but all failed, as Mulligan was thoroughly on his guard, and would not be caught unawares. At length, about 3:45 P. M., while Lees and others were parleying with him from the bottom of the stairs, Mulligan stepped quickly to the Clay-street front, through a narrow passage-way, leading between two rooms, to the balcony, and, opening the window, which, like all the rest, swings on hinges, was stepping out, with his pistol raised, with the evident intention of firing into the crowd again, when Officer Hopkins, who stood in the window of the building opposite, seeing that no time was to be lost, raised his musket and fired. The bullet struck Mulligan in the left temple, and passing through his head, came out at the back of the skull, shattering the skull in the most terrible manner, spattering his brains over the door of a bedroom and the wall of the passage, striking the plastering over the hall some thirty feet in the rear, and again glancing down passed through the door in a room at the extreme rear of the building, where it lodged and was afterwards found. Mulligan fell backwards at full length on the floor of the passage, and was dead in an instant.

The Coroner, Dr. Henry and Dr. Murphy were on the spot in a few minutes after the fatal shot was fired, but Mulligan, like his victims, was already beyond their aid. His body was removed to the Coroner's office, where an inquest will be held on Monday. His acquaintances will forward the body to Sacramento to-day to his relatives. The body of McNabb was removed to the residence of his relatives, and that of Mr. Hart to Eureka Hose Company's house, where it now lies in state, and from which it will be buried on Monday. Mr. Hart was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was accidentally passing at the moment, and had nothing to do with the matter, and no acquaintance with Mulligan. His wife and child died some three months since. The affair created the most intense and thrilling excitement throughout the city, and sent a feeling of horror through the whole community. May it be long ere we have such another to record.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following is the more important of the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest.

W. P. Brown sworn: I reside at No. 1,416 Powell-street; do business on the corner of Clay and Dupont street; on the morning of the 7th July, from nine to half past nine o'clock, I was reading the newspaper when I heard the report of a pistol; I threw down the paper and listened; a Chinaman came in almost immediately afterwards with a bullet in his hand; he said it had been fired into his shop from a window in the second story of the St. Francis Hotel, from the Dupont-street side; I went with him, and saw where it had entered the wood work; I went and saw Capt. Lees; he said he had to go into the County Court on business; but he would send an officer; soon after, perhaps fifteen minutes, Officer McMillan came up, came into my store; he went to the Chinaman's, and saw where the ball had entered; I left him holding an interview with the Chinaman, locating the place where it came from; the Chinaman pointed out the place where he supposed it came from; a few minutes after I saw McMillan and Capt. Lees on the balcony; afterward Chappelle was there, when another shot was fired, missing Chappelle; some time after that I saw Mulligan come out on the balcony; he was in a very excited state, pacing the balcony on the Clay-street and Dupont-street sides of the building; had a pistol in his hand; I had some acquaintance with Mulligan; I do not know his age or where he was born; I saw him the evening previous to this occurrence; he appeared then to be sober; he spoke about his trial coming on for assault and battery; he appeared all right, so far as I could see.

Charles McMillan sworn, (police officer:) On the morning of the 7th of July I was handed a bullet by Capt. Lees to go and work out the case; a shot had been fired on Dupont-street, out of St. Francis Hotel; I went up, located the room, and found it had been fired from the room that Mulligan occupied; I knocked at his door, and asked him to let me in; he asked me, "Who is there?" I told him, "Charley McMillan;" he said, "What do you want?" I said, "I want to come in to find out the cause of that shot;" he said it was accidental; I said, "I cannot help that, Billy, open the door, for I have been sent by Capt. Lees to get you, and if you do not open the door I will kick it open;" he replied, "I respect and regard you, but don't you kick that door in; if you want it kicked in, you get some one else to do it;" I sent for Capt. Lees; he came and talked to him and then went to court, and left me and Officer McCormack with me to continue to get him, (Mulligan,) and we had the plan laid to catch him; McCormack was to go on to Dupont-street, with his back to Mulligan, so that Mulligan had to come out on the balcony to talk to McCormack, then I was to run out from the next room and catch him; but in the meantime Campbell came up, came into the room, passed through the room, went to the room where Mulligan was, and a pistol was then discharged from Mulligan's room; that plan that we laid was broke up, and I went up on the third story and was going to jump out of the window onto Mulligan; I then came down to notify Capt. Lees that he (Mulligan) had fired a shot again; Capt. Lees told me to go up and do the best I could, and try and catch him; I went up and McNabb had been shot; I then went to Capt. Lees and told him that he must let us have the muskets to wound Mulligan with, or he would shoot more people; Capt. Lees consulted with District-Attorney Porter, and he would not consent to let us use the muskets; Lees told me to return and do the best I could to get him (Mulligan;) I went up again; Mulligan came to the window, and made a motion to get out of the way; I stepped around the corner, and he (Mulligan) fired, and Hart was killed; I then told Hopkins to tell Capt. Lees that he had killed Hart, and he must let us have the muskets to wound Mulligan, and he (Capt. Lees) called seven or eight of the men of good shots to get our muskets, and locate ourselves to get a good range to wound Mulligan; before we all were in position, crack went a musket, and Mulligan was shot by Officer Hopkins; I went up into the St. Francis Hotel, and Mulligan lay on the floor dead, the ball hitting the casing, hit Mulligan over the left eye, passed through the back of his head, struck the ceiling and lodged in the panel of the door at the rear of the hall, and here is the ball that killed Mulligan, and that is all I know about it.

Answers to the Jury—Capt. Lees tried to get Mooney and Fletcher and McKenzie to go and coax Mulligan; they were friends of his; Mooney said it was no use; he had tried him before, but could not do anything; the others went and talked to him; he said he would not give up his arms; we explained all we could to him—that all we wanted him to do was to go to the police office; but he kept saying he would give up, surrender himself to three of the Executive Committee; he had the bed against the door, and some trunks upon it; he stood near the railing when he shot McNabb; it was about eight feet from the Clay-street side, in the passage, in a jog, that he was shot; Mr. Hopkins was in a house on the northwest corner of Clay and Dupont streets, up stairs.

Capt. J. W. Lees, (police officer) sworn—I do not know his real name; he was from the City of New-York; am not positive as to his age, or where he was born; I was acting in the place of Chief Burke on the morning of the occurrence; Mr. Brown came to me and showed me a bullet, and stated what he knew about it; that a Chinaman had handed it to him; I sent Officer McMillan; McMillan returned and told me it was Mulligan who had fired it; I went up with him to room No. 21; we looked over the transom and saw a bed against the door, and trunks on top of the bed; I told McMillan to get up and look over the door; he said he was lying on the bed; McMillan got a chair; McMillan thought we could burst the door in; I said no; that Mulligan was mad and would kill us both; I heard Mulligan talking about Sam. Brannan; I told him if Sam Brannan came up I would club him; he said pshaw, that was played out; after talking with him, and trying to pacify him, I asked him what he fired that pistol for; he said it was accidental, and it should not occur again; he said he was indisposed, and he wanted us to go away; he wanted to keep quiet; I went back and sent McCormack up, and Chappelle went up with him; they sent down to me again, that Chappelle had been shot at; I told them to get Chappelle away, as he had arrested him some days before, and thought his being there might irritate Mulligan; I sent word I would come up; I told them to get some of his friends to go and try to coax him; it was a very difficult building to operate in; there is two pairs of stairs and a very narrow staircase; they wanted me to send some men and muskets; I spoke to District-Attorney Porter, and told him that the man was not in his right mind, and asked him about the muskets; he said it was bad policy to do so; I returned to the scene; found a great crowd; I sent down for muskets; I told the men if they had occasion to use one to fire only in great extremity; I went into the hotel; I found that Mulligan had been asking for a drink, and one of the men had carried it up; I sent to a drug store; they sent me a small phial of chloroform; we calculated he had four balls left, so we had some mock thing fixed up, in hopes he would fire at it; but he was too shrewd; he asked, "What have you got a hat on a stick for?" he would keep out of range; we tried to induce him to take another drink; he came down the stairs, we thought, and we heard the report of a pistol, and we thought he had shot himself; we went up and found him motionless; there were three loads left in his pistol; it was near him, cocked; the hall leading through the building is about five feet wide; through the passage-way, a window looks into this room; this window is used as a door and opens to the passage-way; through the passage-way he was shot; I think the window opened down to the floor; the body laid in a right line behind a jog or partition; he could not have cocked that pistol after being shot; his head was close against the casement; the ball struck him right over the left eye; when he came near the head of the stairs, I think he was in such a condition that he would have shot any man; Chappelle probably had no hand in irritating him; after McNabb was shot, he talked quite natural; he said he regarded Sam Brannan as his mortal foe; I saw him the evening Chappelle arrested him; he said McCarty would go his bail, he did not wish me to lock him up; I told him he could arrange it with Mr. Chappelle; the next day he thanked me for not locking him up; he seemed then quite cool and collected, I did not think he had the *delirium tremens;* I was not acquainted enough with him so as to notice anything by his manner; all the night previous to this occurrence he was in the Station-house; I understood that Officer Monks locked him up, as he was in there talking with him; Capt. Welsh came down in the usual manner in the morning, and he asked to be let out; as there was no charge against him he was let out, and went away; they said he laid down and slept well during the night; I told the officers not to shoot unless they were compelled to do so, they were to fire low—"in the extremities;" Mr. Ellis told Mulligan after he shot McNabb that he, Mulligan, had shot one of his friends; he replied that he was extremely sorry for it; he talked very cool; Mr. Keating was there, and I thought he had a good deal of influence with him; Keating said to Mulligan, "Billy, don't you want to drink?" he said "No! go away, go! go!" I was not present at the killing of Hart or McNabb; the crowd were very clanish, several said it was too bad for the police to shoot the man; Mulligan allowed Mr. Dennison to carry up the cocktails, and Mr. Ellis followed him, but Mulligan drove him down, he pointed the pistol at him; he told Dennison that he could leave the cocktail on the stairs, but to "Go! go!" he said, "Go!" We fixed two drinks for him. The shooting of Mulligan was unavoidable, he would have killed more people; he had three or four balls left. The Frenchman tried in the morning to get him to open the door for the laundry boy, but the laundry boy did not come. I went to the woman he had been with, and tried to get her to go to him, but she said she would not go for her mother. I tried Mooney and Fletcher and several of his friends; told them to go and get him to take a drink, but I could not get them to do so; Mooney said that Mulligan had chased him down stairs before, and he would not go; said it would be of no use. The pistol was a six-shooter; he fired first at the Chinaman, and probably reloaded barrel. These pistols do not make much noise.

Andrew McKenzie, sworn—Last Tuesday Mulligan came to me and asked me to go on his bond; I saw him in the Snug; I saw he was nervous; I asked him to drink; he drank with me but walked right out; the bar-keeper said to me that it was queer that Mulligan should drink with me—that he had refused his friends—that he had said some one was after him; the bar-keeper said that Fletcher was there to take care of him; I saw Chappelle, he told me Mulligan's trial came on the next day; we went with Mr. Gardiner and took a drink; the next day I went to find Mulligan; supposed he was in his room; we saw Mr. McMillan; he told us we had better not go up; we went up, Mr. Chappelle and myself; Mr. Chappelle was a little ahead of me when Mulligan fired; I pulled Chappelle back; Chappelle said, I will take him; I said no; McCormack told us that we had better not go up; I went down below, when Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Mooney came along; I was there in the afternoon; it was about two or three o'clock when McNabb came along and said he was going up; Chappelle told him not to go, but McNabb went; I heard the report of a pistol, and McNabb came down; I asked McNabb, and he said he has killed me; just as McNabb got down on the corner of Clay he dropped; he was taken to the doctor's; I saw Mulligan come to the window, and a report was heard; Mulligan gave a spasmodic jerk and I saw Hart fall; afterwards I went down to the street; when I returned I heard Mulligan was shot; I have no doubt but what he was laboring under delirium tremens; when persons are affected so they are up to all kinds of tricks to blind; they know they are under restraint, and so they act; the first ball that was fired I was not there; it was ten or fifteen minutes to twelve when he fired at Chappelle; it was a little after two P. M. when McNabb was shot; they had time to take him to the doctor's and come back; I pulled out my watch and it was half-past two; Hart was killed about twenty minutes afterwards; Mulligan was killed soon after.

Mortimer Hopkins, police officer, sworn: I went with Officer Pike from the Armory between two and three o'clock; he had a musket; he said that some five or six officers had gone up with muskets; he wanted me to take one; I said no, I did not wish to do so; I went up with him; when we got there he selected a grocery store; I said no, we had better go opposite, on the Clay-street side; we went into the second story; we selected a room and sat down; he had a musket in his hands; we sat on a chest; presently Mulligan came into the passage; Mr. Pike drew on him, but did not fire; he had the muzzle on the window-sill and the butt on the floor; while he was calling Officer Rogers he left the gun and I picked it up; Mulligan came to the upper story and I was going to fire; somebody said it was not him; a little after I saw him come down the stairs and dodge out of the way; I then saw his right hand with the pistol pointed at me, and he then brought his head down to the butt of the pistol; when I fired, I believe that the pistol was pointed directly at me; had no idea that I should fire before him; it was done by Capt. Lees' orders; the distance between us was the width of the street, diametrically opposite; I had no other opportunity; most of my body was in the window; I was squatting; the pistol was pointed directly at me; I did not intend to take a musket; it was about three o'clock; it was two o'clock before I left the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets; I came to the City Hall; went to Market-street, to the Provost Guard, and back to the Police Armory, all this distance before three o'clock P. M.; the distance from Mulligan to Hart was from 100 to 125 feet; I saw Mulligan when he fired; could not see that he hit any one, but was told that it was Mr. Hart; in the earlier part of the day McMillan had been to me, and told me to go to Capt. Lees and get muskets; Capt. Lees told me to go to the Provost Guard and get some muskets; he was busy; spoke in a hurry; told me to get the muskets and wound him.

Capt. J. W. Lees recalled: My instructions were to try and wound if possible, to fire at the lower extremities; I sent Officer Conroy afterward; I thought he might get a rifle, and I knew Conroy was a good shot; Mr. Hopkins could not have done otherwise; Mulligan would have certainly killed him; there was no better shot than Mulligan.

Chas. McMillan recalled: Capt. Lees' instructions were to "get him without killing him, but get him and take care of your own lives."

Dr. S. R. Harris sworn: On Friday last a police officer came to me and I went to the St. Francis Hotel; found Mulligan in a pool of blood, in the entry, his brains protruding through the skull; probed the wound, and found that the ball had passed through the forehead and back part of the head; he must have died instantly.

The testimony being closed, the jury, after a short consultation, agreed to the following

VERDICT:

We, the undersigned jurors, convened to inquire into the cause of the death of William Mulligan, find that the deceased was a native of New-York, aged thirty-six years, and that he came to his death from a musket ball, the musket being held and fired by Police Officer Mortimer Hopkins, on the 7th day of July, 1865, in this city and county, while in the discharge of his duty and acting under instructions from his superior officer.

(Signed,) RICHARD CHENERY,
J. H. BAIRD,
J. S. DIMON,
ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
S. TYLER,
I. P. MANROW.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE HARTFORD.

Yesterday our reporter paid a final visit to the old flagship *Hartford*, which will in a few hours bid adieu to the shores of the United States for the next three years. The history of this vessel is so prominent, and her name so endeared to the American public, that she will not leave us for a foreign shore without causing a feeling of regret that duty compels her to go where the uncouth Celestial and bigoted denizens of Japan will not appreciate her services.

The *Hartford*, after crossing the bar, will hoist the broad pennant of Acting Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, who so distinguished himself in the attack upon the Barrier Forts in China, the last time that sailing vessels, unaided by steam, attacked land fortifications, and who destroyed the obstructions at the forts below New-Orleans, a few hours previous to the victorious advance by Farragut's fleet upon that city.

The squadron under his command will consist of the flagship *Hartford* and screw-sloops *Wachusett* and *Wyoming*, and the store-ship *Relief*, the sailing sloop-of-war *Jamestown* being now on her way home. The *Hartford* is in splendid condition, and carries a battery of two 100-pounder rifles and eighteen 9-inch guns. She will touch at Rio Janerio, Cape of Good Hope and Batavia on her way out, and will then proceed direct to Hong Kong, which in all probability will be the headquarters of the East India Squadron, though possibly she may frequently visit Macao. Persons desiring to communicate with their friends on board by letter, should direct them to Hong-Kong, China, in care of the United States Consul at that place. The *Hartford* would have sailed yesterday morning, but she lacked some charts which were en route from Washington. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, commanding squadron.

Commander—R. W. Shufeldt. Lieutenant Commander—C. C. Carpenter. Lieutenants—C. F. Brown, F. J. Higginson, J. H. Read, A.S. Mackenzie. Ensigns—A. S. Crowingshield, C. H. Sands, W. C. Wise. Paymaster—Washington Irving. Surgeons—Passed, F. N. Penroser; Assistant, C. H. Page. Chaplain—G. W. Dorrance. Engineers—Chief, Andrew Lawton; First Assistants, F. A. Wilson, A. T. E. Mullen; Second Assistants, W. D. Smith, O. W. Allison; Third Assistant, Harrison Spear; Acting Third Assistants, Geo. B. Boggs, Robert Muir. Captain of Marines—James Forney. Lieutenant of Marines—E. C. Galliandan. Commodore's Secretary—W. Peterson. Midshipmen—D. C. Woodron, W. M. Folger, F. H. Shephard, Horace Elmer. Paymaster's Clerk—W. F. Birge. Commodore's Clerk—Lewis Parks. Captain's Clerk—Geo. A. Shufeldt. Boatswain—Wm. Lona. Gunner—Robert H. Cross. Carpenter—R. A. Williams. Sailmaker—Jacob Stephens. Yeoman—H. Y. Steele. Paymaster's Steward—P. Michaelson. Surgeon's Steward—E. M. Worth. Master-at-Arms—John Wilson.

The United States steamer *Cimarron* arrived off the Navy-yard, at Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., from Port Royal, S. C. The *Cimarron* has been in commission over three years, and is one of the class known as double-enders.

She belonged to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and has participated prominently and rendered effective service during the late rebellion.

She was conspicuous in the attack and subsequent capture of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, in Warsaw Sound, Georgia, and captured several blockade-runners along the Southern coast. The *Cimarron* was built at Bordentown, N. J., in 1862.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Robert Thompson; Acting Master, Thomas Moore, Executive Officer; Acting Master, H. G. McKinnee, Navigating Officer; Acting Assist. Paymaster, John T. Lee; Acting Assist. Surgeon, Gilbert Balfour; Acting Ensigns, Charles Penfield, Almyron Tuttle; Mate, W. A. Goldsmith; Engineer in charge, J. Van Hovenberg; Second Assist. Engineers, Webster Lane, Wm. H. Kelly; Acting Third Assist. Engineers, John H. Fulcher, Montgomery West; Acting Master Pilot, J. H. Bolles; Paymaster's Clerk, S. C. Tarbell; Captain's Clerk, Charles H. Robeno.

—The *Winooski* left her anchorage in the stream off the Battery yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, and proceeded to the Navy-yard, preparatory to the trial of engines with the *Algonquin*.

—The *Rhode Island* is off the Battery, coaling up for special service.

—The *Florida* will tow one or more of the light monitors from the port of Philadelphia.

—The screw-sloop *Brooklyn* is now in dry-dock at the Navy-yard, being coppered.

—The *Onward* is rapidly preparing for service at the Brazil Station.

—It is rumored that the screw-sloop *Niagara* is ordered home, and may be looked for some time during this present month.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Proposed Procession of Returned Soldiers and Sailors.—Col. Hermann and Mr. De Cou, of the Metropolitan Employment Agency for returned soldiers and sailors, called on the Mayor yesterday morning, and informed him that the returned soldiers and sailors now in the city, proposed to take part in a procession this morning, during which they would call on the various heads of departments and other prominent gentlemen, and ask them to assist the applicants in getting employment. The Mayor said he heartily sympathized with the object in view, and so far as it lay in his power, he would assist them. He was of opinion, he said, that those who were in favor of the war, and did not go to it, should resign the situations they hold, and make room for those who had upheld their convictions by marching to the battle-field and fighting for their country. He said he regretted he should not be in town to-day to receive the deputation which had been appointed to wait on him, having made an engagement with the Consul for the Netherlands, which could not be put off, but he assured them of his sincere sympathy. Those who desire to take part in the procession are requested to report at 8 A. M. precisely at the Headquarters, No. 136 Canal-st. The procession will move at 9 o'clock. Col. Hermann will act as Grand Marshal. Should the

weather prove unfavorable, the procession will be deferred to the first fine day.

PROMOTION.—Dr. A. B. MOTT, of this city, who served as Surgeon of volunteers throughout the war, has received an autograph letter from Secretary STANTON, by order of the President, appointing him Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. Dr. MOTT entered the service as Examining Surgeon, was then placed in charge of the General Hospital in this city. He subsequently served in the field, was on Gen. ORD's staff as Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia during the crowning campaign of the war, and was present at the surrender of Gen. LEE.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday afternoon, the body of an unknown woman was found off One Hundred and Eighth-street, North River, and Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest. Meantime, a description of the body was published, and it was recognized as that of Mrs. PRISCILLA C. ELLERBY, of Tarrytown, a widow of about 40 years of age. The deceased, who was in the city on Saturday last, missed a railroad train, and took passage for home in the *Arrow*, whence she was drowned at the time of the explosion. The remains were taken to Tarrytown yesterday.

THE CITY DEBT.—By a report made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, it appears that the commissioners hold city and county stocks and cash to the amount of $8,895,611 15, being an increase of $786,-814 82 over the amount given in their previous report. The total amount of the funded debt of the city is $30,658,6 6 50; consequently, it will be seen that the commissioners hold more than one-fourth of the whole debt. This is an encouraging state of facts.

LOOK OUT FOR SHARKS.—Two large sharks have been caught this week—one near Fulton market, East River, and one up the North River, near Canal-street. Yesterday our reporter saw three large pilot fish, a sure indication of the presence of sharks, at Pier No. 1 North River. Boys should be careful how they bathe along our docks after these warnings. When they least expect it they may become food for fishes.

PERSONAL.—Dr. JOHN O'REILLY, of Washington-place, Fourth-street, this city, is now rusticating at the Profile House, White Mountains, New-Hampshire.

NEW-JERSEY.

A WOMAN HAS HER WEDDING RING STOLEN—HER HUSBAND HAS A DREAM.—A woman of respectable appearance went before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, and asked to have a warrant issued for the arrest of a woman who resides near her in the upper part of the city, on suspicion of having stolen the complainant's wedding ring. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon, as complainant was about to mix up a batch of bread, she drew from her finger three rings, and placed them upon the mantle-piece by the side of the clock. Subsequently she had occasion to go down to the back yard to get some water from the hydrant, and the door was left unlocked. Shortly, after one of her neighbors came in to get her dinner-kettle, which was standing on the table near the mantle-piece, and a quarter of an hour later another woman came in to inquire the time of day. The complainant then bethought herself of the rings, and went to the mantle-piece for the purpose of putting them upon her finger, when the wedding ring was found to be missing. The husband of the woman came from his work and was informed of the disappearance of the ring. After tea he sat down in a large rocking chair and after a while dropped off to sleep. While quietly dozing the husband dreamed that the woman who came in for the dinner kettle had adroitly purloined the ring while standing between his wife and the mantle-piece; in fact, he had a vision in his sleep and saw the whole transaction. Upon waking the husband related the dream to his wife, and they were both so fully impressed with the belief that the dinner-kettle woman was the thief, that the loser of the ring yesterday went before the Recorder and made the complaint above stated. The Recorder was of the opinion that the evidence was hardly sufficient to hold a person on the charge and advised the woman to go home and perhaps the ring would turn up in some way. Should the dinner-kettle woman prove to be the thief, the husband may find profitable employment in interpreting dreams for the policy players.

THIEVES AMONGST EMIGRANTS.—A rough looking customer from New-York, who gave his name as WM. WILSON, was arrested at the New-York and Erie Railway depot on Wednesday evening, on suspicion of being one of a gang of three who had robbed a German emigrant of a watch. The thieves went on board the emigrant train as it was about leaving, and mixing amongst the passengers had succeeded in capturing a watch from one of the German emigrants, but the robbery being at once detected, an outcry was raised, and the thieves made a hurried exit and two of them succeeded in making their escape. WILSON was overhauled by some of the enraged emigrants, who proceeded to administer to him a sound drubbing, during which his black broadcloth coat was lacerated in divers places, and the drubbing not discontinued until Detective Officer FURBER came up and took the accused into custody. The watch was not recovered. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE of Jersey City, but the evidence being insufficient he was discharged. The prisoner remained at the station-house until he could send to New-York for a new outfit, and then departed.

LAW REPORTS.

Salvage—No Imminent Danger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

Russell Sturges vs. *The Steamship Florida.*—This was a libel for salvage. The libel alleged that on Dec. 14, 1858, the steamtug *Achilles*, owned by the libelant, rendered salvage services to the *Florida* which had, in a dense fog, run upon a point of land in the harbor of New-York and was in a perilous position, the.e exposed to the violence of the winds and the waves.

The answer alleged that the court had no jurisdiction; that the service was not a salvage service, but merely towage, and that of nominal and trivial value, and was not bestowed by the libelant under lawful and equitable inducements and motives.

It appeared to the court on the proofs that the *Florida*, while running into the harbor late in the afternoon of a Winter day, through a dense fog, struck against the ground on Staten Island, and after various efforts unsuccessfully made with her machinery to back from the impediment met, or pass over it, her officers hearing the wheels of the *Achilles*, which vessel was passing near by though unseen in the fog, hailed her to come to the relief of the *Florida*. The *Achilles*, which was then towing another vessel into the harbor, dropped that vessel at once without the consent of her owner and came at the call of the *Florida*, and fastening to her bow her own cable, drew her from the difficulty she was laboring under, without other loss or obstruction than a delay of not exceeding an hour in time and a slight pull on the hawser fastened to the *Florida*, when the tug resumed the towage of the vessel she had dropped, and the *Florida* came up to the city by her own machinery. The sea at the time was calm; the tide about the last of the flood or beginning of the ebb, and the general character and quality of the bottom of the harbor at the place where the *Florida* grounded was notorious. Both vessels belonged to this port. After the *Florida* had touched ground and could not extricate herself by aid of her machinery, her master left her to come to the city to obtain the aid of a steam-tug, which was made known to the *Achilles*, when she was bespoken. No terms were engaged between the two vessels for the services to be performed; no claim for compensation was made after the work was done, or sum named as expected, nor did the *Florida* tender the sum she would pay for the services; but the libel claimed to recover $5,000 salvage, while the answer denied any right to recover salvage at all.

The *Florida* and cargo were worth about $140,000, and the *Achilles* was worth about $50,000.

Held by the Court—That the subject-matter involved is one of salvage service and not one of towage merely.

That the libelant lawfully and commendably conceded to the appeal and application of the *Florida*, made to him at sea, in a period of deep darkness, of seeming alarm and distress, it being one of those calls most calculated, if addressed solely to men professionally engaged as wreckers in relieving disasters or exposure to disaster, to urge them to vigilance and activity, and if to the humane and compassionate alone, to be responded to with promptness and most earnestly.

That whatever inducements caused the meeting of the two vessels, the one desiring to procure assistance and the other to grant it, the court can but consider both parties, after the business was completed, as acting upon the full persuasion, the *Achilles* that she was the creditor, the *Florida* that she stood manifestly the debtor; and assuredly if an adjustment of the terms of the relationship could not be amicably obtained the party who stood on the footing of the obliged one would seem bound to declare what compensation she was prepared to make, or engage to secure on the spot.

She has hazarded taking the manifestly inequitable position of denying all acknowledgment of liability to the libelant for the time and services of the *Achilles*.

That the claimants therefore are placed in a wrongful position in their defence of the action, in withholding all offer of compensation to the libelant for the exceedingly prompt and serviceable interposition of the tug in taking the *Florida* off from the shoal where she was found.

But that the libelant is not to estimate the monetary advantages realized by the claimants on the interposition of the *Achilles* at all, on the amount of imagined damages, which, by adventure of winds, waves, shipwreck or bodily disaster, might, by possibility, have befallen the *Florida*, if the *Achilles* had not pulled her afloat. A more practical basis of computation must be produced from proofs of the real facts exhibited on the occasion. Fancies and hypotheses must be displaced for and by actual realities.

That on that basis of building computations of damages, the result to the libelant would be necessarily trivial, if not insignificant.

That the court, in salvage rewards, must necessarily exercise reasonable liberality of discretion in making allowances, by way of stimulating alertness and generosity in salvors, where little or no material reward is earned. The books in all maritime judicatures are full of instances to that effect.

That, with a view to the influence of that equity, collateral to the positive merits of the action, and the earnings pretended to have been realized, the court decrees that the libelant recover $250, salvage for the services rendered on the occasion in question, with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

A FANCY DOG AFFAIR.

William Schaffer, indicted for grand larceny, was tried on the charge of stealing two dogs from a mulatto dog doctor named H. Gardner, residing at No. 22 Thompson-street.

Complainant testified that the dogs could not have escaped themselves; had a witness who saw prisoner take the dogs, but did not bring him here, and one to whom one of them was sold; saw prisoner around the place about fifteen minutes previous to ascertaining the dogs were gone.

Cross-examined: Disrecollected the names of the dogs; they were uneducated but fancy dogs.

George Clee testified that prisoner sold him a dog about six weeks ago; paid him $20 for the animal.

Cross-examined—Had two other dogs that resembled the one in question.

His Honor charged, contrary to the theory of the prisoner's counsel, that under the laws of New-York there was such a thing as property in dogs. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petty larceny, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A GREEN-STREET AFFRAY.

Joseph Butler jointly indicted with Moses Concklin for robbery in the first degree, was tried on the charge of stripping a coat on the 24th of July from Jacob Sherman, at corner of Green and Canal streets.

Complainant testified that the prisoner struck him twice; one of the party struck him with a club; his coat was pulled over his head; his vest and watch were thrown on the street; he pursued and did not loose sight of the prisoner who had witness' coat rolled up under his own coat; the coat cost $25; the watch $35.

Cross-examined.—Belonged to the ship *Arian*; had been to a Broadway theatre that night; had drank nothing but lemonade; was out for pleasure; there were six or seven persons with the prisoner; they were on the opposite side of the street; had no conversation with them.

Officer Murphy, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that he pursued the prisoner about two blocks, and arrested him; complainant took the bundle from under his coat; complainant was sober at the time.

Cross-examined—Could not say the prisoner was drunk; the vest and watch were found in Greene-street.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The sentence was ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

RIFLING POCKETS.

Margaret Russel, a care-worn looking woman, was tried on a charge of taking about $318 from John Quigley.

Officer Reed testified that he arrested the prisoner and four others; she at first denied all knowledge of the affair; after having been committed by Judge DOWLING, she told witness that if he would take her to the house she would get the money, which she did, taking $307 in Treasury notes from a crevice in the ceiling.

Cross-examined—Prisoner told witness that she got the money from one of the others who were arrested.

Complainant testified that on the 31st day of July he had lain drunk in a house in Washington-street, and the prisoner came and searched his clothes; he had $318.

Cross-examined—Had been in the house about two days; went in with a girl; said girl was not in his room on the evening of the occurrence: had drank something he supposed they called whisky; first saw the prisoner when she was lying across him; it was about four o'clock; after she left the room he missed his money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Margaret was sent to the State Prison for two years.

A CHURCH-STREET AFFAIR.

William Marks was tried for stealing a fifty-dollar Treasury note from a soldier, on the 21st of July.

The complainant, *Louis Cautois*, testified that he went into a house in Church-street, where he saw the prisoner getting into a dispute with the sergeant of the regiment; the prisoner came behind him and took the money from his pocket.

Cross-examined—It was a house of ill-fame; had been drinking wine; saw his money about two hours before going in; never got his money back.

Louisa Lanigan testified that Marks came into the house a few minutes after the prisoner; an affray occurred, which over, the complainant said he had lost his money.

Cross-examined—Her nick-name was "old boy Charley;" had been arrested many times; once for being out late; once for being in company with two girls, and once for wearing a short dress on a rainy day.

Officer Field testified that he arrested the prisoner who had a small sum on him at that time.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years.

ABSCONDING WITH GOODS.

Jane Dixon, a little girl, appearing penitent for her sins, was tried on the charge of taking articles from the house of Charlotte Thompson.

Complainant testified that the prisoner, who lived next door, was put out of the house, and was taken into witness' house out of charity; that when witness returned from the theatre she found the accused gone and the goods; saw one of the stolen dresses; it was brought on a pawn-ticket; Louisa Metzer brought the dress to witness.

Cross-examined—Did not tell prisoner she had better leave, for witness was tired of keeping her.

Louisa Metzer testified that she got the dress from the pawnbroker on a ticket she received from the prisoner.

The prisoner, at this point, concluded to plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

TAKING A WATCH.

Margaret Lynch was tried on a charge of stealing a watch and chain valued at $520, from a man named Thurston.

Complainant testified that he went with the prisoner to the Grant House in New Bowery; was asleep, and on waking up missed his watch; saw the watch in the officer's hand.

Cross-examined—Had been up all the prior night to a wake; did not promise to marry the prisoner.

Officer Mullin testified that he obtained the watch at Greenfield.

Cross-examined—The complainant walked with the prisoner on the way to get the watch.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the accused to the mercy of the court. The sentence was State Prison one year.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Margaret Packwood, charged with taking certain articles from Richard French, on the 24th of July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

John H. Bogart pleaded guilty to taking three hundred yards of canvas from Francis S. Miles, on the 30th of July, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Alonzo Jordan pleaded guilty to assaulting John Murray, on the 2d of August, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

Daniel Judge pleaded guilty to assaulting Marrati Smith, on the 11th of July, and was remanded for sentence.

Peter Munday and Lawrence Casey pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the house of George Houghton, and were sent to the State Prison five years each.

Mary Johnson pleaded guilty to taking a shawl valued at $50, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

James Gordon pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, committed at the house of Michael Mantel, and was sent to the State Prison five years.

John Henry pleaded guilty to burglary committed at the house of Thos. McGrath, and was sent to the State Prison five years.

Margaret Holmes pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sent six months to the penitentiary.

Francis Barry pleaded guilty to petty laceny, in taking money from Louisa Haldman, and was remanded.

Thomas McSherry pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary at the house of Michael Kinslow, and was remanded for sentence.

Manuel Oliver, charged with stealing a watch and chain valued at $600 from Louisa Jackson, and a gold watch and chain valued at $150 from Catharine Dean, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Samuel Davis pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, committed at No. 600 Broadway, and was remanded for sentence.

Robert Riderback pleaded guilty to assaulting Catharine Riderback, of No. 314 Stanton-street, and was remanded for sentence.

Ellis Delphana pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison one year.

James Smith, John Collins and Patrick Shea pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for one year each.

Important Suit against the United States.

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED.

Ex-Judge Allen has commenced a suit on behalf of the leading brokers and bankers of Wall-street, to restrain Assessor Gilbert from levying and Sheridan Shook from collecting certain taxes. The Internal Revenue authorities claim to levy a tax on all sales made by brokers on their own account, the same as for stocks, &c., sold on commission. The brokers, through their counsel, have given notice of their intention to apply for an injunction to Judge Nelson, to prevent the collection of the tax. They claim, under the decision of Judge Nelson, in favor of their position. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, Assistant District-Attorney, intends to contest the application, on the ground that the decision of Judge Nelson having been appealed from, the taxes must be paid till that opinion is sustained, and also that the equitable powers of the court could not be invoked in a case of this kind.

The Butler Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Surrogate Tucker, yesterday directed the appraisal of the estate of the late Andrew J. Butler, naming Theodore Martine and Algernon S. Sullivan as appraisers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 10, 1865.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	200 Erie Railway......	88
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	104¾	400 do..............	87⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	500 do..............	87¾
43,000 do...........	106⅛	500 do.......2d call	88⅛
500 do.......Small	106½	150 Erie R. Pref........	84½
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		50 do..............	84
New Issue.....	104⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R........	113¼
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 Reading R..........	107⅛
Second Series..	99⅛	700 do..............	107
5,500 do...........	99⅛	150 Mich. S.&N. I. R....	66½
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		210 Ill. Cen. R..........	125
New issue......	97⅝	20 do..............	124½
5,000 Ohio 6s, 81.......	97	300 Cleve. & Pitts......	71
42,000 Tenn. 6s.........	72	400 do..............	71⅛
10,000 Virginia 6s......	59	700 do.......2d call	71½
2,000 North Car. 6s....	75	10 Chi. & N. W.........	30
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....	71½	500 do..............	29⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	24⅞	100 do..........s10	29⅜
5,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73	300 do......2d call	29⅜
10,000 Chi. & Alt. In. Bs.	88¼	100 do..........s10	29¼
100 Phoenix Bank......	103	500 Chic. & N.W. Pr.....	63⅜
12 Bank of Commerce	104½	100 do..............	63⅝
7 Corn Ex. Bank.....	106	100 do.......2d call	63¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.......	43½	25 do..............	64
50 do..............	43⅜	200 do..............	63⅞
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co...	20	100 Cleve. & Tol........	102
200 West. U. Teleg'h...	73	100 Chic. & R. I. R.....	108⅝
100 At. Mail S. Co.....	153	100 do...........b3	108¾
5 Chi., Bur. & Q.....	111	100 do..........s30	108⅜
100 Mil. & P. du C. R....	39⅞	200 do..............	108⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106	100 Cum. Coal Pr.......	43½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		400 N. Y. Cen. R.......	93
New Issue......	104⅞	400 Erie R............	88⅛
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		600 do..............	88⅜
Second Series..	99¼	400 do......2d call	88¼
2,000 North Car. 6s....	75	500 do..............	88
3,000 do.............	76	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C...	98
3,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	80	200 Reading R.........	107
200 Chi. & Alt. Pref....	63⅝	400 do..........b30	107¼
400 do............	63¾	300 do..............	107⅛
250 Chic. & N. W.......	29	100 Mich. Cen. R......	108½
100 do..........b10	29	100 Mich. S. & N. I.....	66⅝
200 do......2d call	28¾	1100 Cleve. & Pitts....	71⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer....	25	400 Reading R.	106⅞
10,000 do..........s3	24⅞	800 Cleve. & Pitts.....	70¾
500 Erie R, x-d......s3	87¾	100 Chic. & N. W.....s3	28⅞
1100 do..............	87⅝	200 do..........s10	29
400 do...........b3	87¾	100 do..........b15	29
100 Mich. S. & N. I.....	66¼	100 do...........b3	29
500 do..............	66¾	300 do...........s3	28¾
100 do...........s3	66¼	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr...	63½
100 Chi. & R. I........	108⅝	400 do..............	63½
100 do..........b10	108¾	100 do...........s3	63⅛
100 Bruns. Land Co.....	12	100 do..............	63¼
100 do...........b3	11¾	100 do...........b3	63¼
100 do..............	11	200 do..............	63⅛
100 do..............	10¾	100 Canton Co.........	39½

THURSDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The market for Money was active at 7 per cent., to-day, to the Gold Brokers, steady at the same rate to the Stock Brokers, and from 7@9 ℘ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime Merchant paper. The disposition to lend is not very free at Bank, but there is a large sum of outside balances offered by private lenders, on temporary use, at 7 ℘ cent. The Gold speculation is weaker, not only in price, but in the apparent confidence with which the movement is conducted, and the brokers in this clique have been lending out their Gold since Monday with more freedom, and paying all the way from 4 to 7 ℘ cent. interest to the party borrowing, and using it in place of lending free of interest, and exacting a small commission in addition, as in July. Where the Gold, or Certified Checks representing it in the Bank of New-York, are withheld from use in the market, the chief engineers in the speculation, who are understood to be strong men, have paid, and perhaps are still paying, as high as 12 ℘ cent. premium for Money to carry over the operation 30@60 days. Their calculations on an active Customs demand this month have been interfered with by the sales of Gold from the Treasury, while similar calculations on an export demand in August have been postponed by reason of the further transmission of United States 5-20s to Europe, and the increasing shipments of Cotton to England. The rate for Bills on London, in Gold, has gone up to 108¾ ℘ cent., and there is some inquiry, at this advance, to-day, for Saturday's mail, for Havana account. Three days' Bills have been done at 109¼ against United States 5-20s.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was generally a firm bidding, but no large sum of business done. Governments were steady, and among the Railways, Erie Common Stock, as on yesterday, was the favorite and rose at one time to 89 ℘ cent. ex-dividend. The other New-York Roads and the Westerns were from steady to firm at an advance of ¼@¾@1 ℘ cent. on Wednesday's sales. At the Second Board the feeling was rather dull, and at a later hour the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday.

The Railway market fell off ½ and 1 per cent. on Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, &c., and the general list closed weak. Gold was also further down.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.......	97	97	N. West Pref....	63½	63⅛
U. S. 5-20s........	106	106	Rock Island......	108½	108½
N. Y. Central....	93⅛	93	Fort Wayne......	98	97½
Erie..............	87¼	87⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	43⅝	42⅞
Hudson...........	113⅛	113	Quicksilver......	56¾	56⅛
Reading..........	106¾	106½	Mariposa........	12½	12¼
Mich. Southern..	66⅝	66⅛	Canton..........	39½	39½
Illinois Central..	125½	125	Atlantic Mail....	156¾	153
Mich Central.....	108½	108½	Brunswick.......	12¾	11
Pittsburgh.......	70¾	70½	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	24¾
Northwest........	29⅛	28¾	American Gold..	143⅞	142

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'..........	107	American Exchange..	116
Mechanics'..........	110	Chatham............	126
Union..............	117	Bank of N. America..	107
City...............	180	Metropolitan........	115
Phenix.............	103	Market.............	100
Tradesmen's........	126	Nassau.............	108
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100	Corn Exchange......	106
Commerce...........	104½	Import's' & Traders..	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	102	Central National....	104
Mercantile..........	126		

Gov. FENTON has done himself credit and the Banking interest of New-York a good service by the appointment of Mr. E. HAND, as Bank Superintendent, in place, of Mr. VAN DYCK, recently transferred to the United States Sub-Treasury. For fifteen years past Mr. HAND has been ostensibly the Deputy, but really the Principal working man in the Bank Department, under some half-dozen changes of administration. His present promotion has therefore been honestly earned, and wholly independent of party politics.

The mail steamer of yesterday from California brought the following statement of the regular shipments of Gold and Silver from San Francisco for the first six months of the present calendar year:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
New-York...	$11,290,851	$5,650,976	$5,607,940	$6,996,794 61
England.....	4,216,841	15,008,427	19,835,269	9,769,532 00
China.........	1,007,272	1,603,059	2,910,783	378,926 00
Panama......	232,007	305,036	186,205	235,000 00
Other points	85,645	190,083	452,514	267,360 17
Total....	$16,832,616	$22,757,581	$28,993,711	$21,050,613 23

The amount to New-York is exclusive of about two millions transferred by steamer from the San Francisco to the New-York Sub-Treasury Office for Government account.

The stock of Cotton on hand at New-Orleans on Wednesday of last week, Aug. 2, was 59,505 bales. Later telegraphic messages place the stock at 64,000 bales.

The Paying Teller of the Phenix Bank, of this city, was arrested to-day, on the affidavit of the Cashier that he has made away with, or failed to account for, about $50,000 committed to his charge.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, reviewing the past six months of Gold and Silver mining, says:

"Our regular semi-annual treasure-statement shows that the receipts of treasure at this port from different sources during the last six months have been $29,225,-007, of which amount California and Nevada contributed $25,671,792. The product of gold and silver mines on this coast for the first six months of last year was estimated at $28,000,000: so we have here an increase of $1,225,007, while the increase this year over the same period in 1863 is $3,581,989. The receipts by private hands from the interior, sometimes estimated at fifteen to twenty per cent. additional to those manifested, are not included in the total given above. If we add to the amount returned for 1865 the usual estimate for receipts by private hands, and include amount of ores sent elsewhere for reduction, we shall find the total product of the precious metals on this coast, for the past six months, so far as it passed through San Francisco, to be not less than $30,000,000. The figures for the past three years show a growing ratio in the metallic product, and fully sustain assertions previously made in this paper on that score. This fact is the more interesting when we remember that the exports of treasure for 1865 are about $7,000,000 less than they were for the same period in 1864, indicating a marked accumulation of capital. In connection with these facts we may add that the deposits at the Branch Mint yesterday aggregated about 16,000 ounces, representing a value of about $300,000."

Relative to the Government six ℘ cent. bonds of 1895 issued to the Central Pacific Railroad, and offered for sale in this market through one of the leading banking houses of the city, the following paragraph appeared editorially in the *Evening Post*, a few days ago:

"The Government bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are not receivable at the Treasury Department as a basis for bank-note circulation, at the same rate as those which represent the regular loans. If this had been allowed, they would have competed with the latter and reduced their price in the market. They are therefore admitted at 70 cents only on the dollar, while the others are taken at 90. As the bonds are equally good, the security to the people is better with 30 ℘ cent. margin above the notes issued than with only 10; but the profit to the banker is not so large. We have heard of one case in which a leading house in Wall-street has sold these bonds for bank circulating basis, representing them to be admissible at the same rates as the regular issues, or so managing the negotiation as to keep the distinction against them out of sight until their purchaser was nailed. From this we infer that knowledge of the precise fact is not so generally spread as it ought to be."

No leading house in Wall-street, or elsewhere, made any such sale of these bonds, under any such false pretences as are alleged in the second last sentence of this paragraph. We have the authority of the legal representative of the Company for stating that the exclusive agency for the sale of the bonds here was assigned by him to a leading banking house in Nassau-street. We have the very best authority, also, for stating that this house never made a sale of the bonds, directly or indirectly, on conditions, expressed or implied, which could be distorted into a justification of a charge of imposing on any purchaser of the bonds. No person acquainted with the financial position of the house in question could have given credence or currency to so discreditable and offensive a reflection on its uniform uprightness in business transactions.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,734,527 26; including for Customs, $402,000; on account of Loan, $103,000; payments, $3,886,482 03; balance, $61,025,935 03.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON. July 26, 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER SUN PICTURES.

The act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, imposes a tax on all photographs or other sun pictures, either ad valorem, under the 94th section, or a stamp duty under scedule C, section 170.

Copies of engravings or works of art, and photographs so small in size that stamps cannot be affixed, are liable to the ad valorem duty. All other sun pictures, including photographs, ambrotypes, and daguerreotypes, are liable to stamp duties, varying in value according to the retail price of the pictures.

Copies of engravings or works of art cannot be construed to include *copies of original life pictures.* All such pictures are liable to a stamp duty, at whatever price they may be sold, and all copies of engravings or works of art, when the wholesale price exceeds ten cents each, unless used for the illustration of books, are subject to a stamp duty.

From the above principles we deduce the following general rules:

1. Copies of engravings, &c., sold at a price not exceeding ten cents wholesale, 6 ℘ cent. ad valorem.
2. Copies of engravings, &c., used for the illustration of books, 6 ℘ cent. ad valorem.
3. Pictures so small that stamps cannot be affixed, 6 ℘ cent. ad valorem.
4. Copies of engravings, &c., sold at a price exceeding ten cents wholesale, must be stamped when the size will admit.
5. Copies of original life pictures, at whatever price sold, must be stamped when the size will admit.
6. All original life pictures must be stamped when the size will admit.

By the 169th section of the excise law it is enacted that any person who shall offer or expose for sale any of the articles named in schedule C, whether the articles so offered or exposed are imported, or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles, without the use of the proper stamp or stamps denoting the duty paid thereon.

It is not believed to have been the intention of the law under the above provision to impose any additional duty, by way of stamps, upon pictures subject to an ad valorem duty, as hereinbefore mentioned. But when pictures are sold without stamps affixed, and it cannot be readily discovered from an inspection of the pictures themselves that they are copies of engravings, or works of art, this will be regarded *prima facie* evidence of liability to stamp duty. In all such cases positive evidence of the payment of an ad valorem duty must be given, or the stamps must be affixed.

The coloring or painting of sun pictures on which no duty has been paid, or stamps affixed, will be regarded as a part of the process of manufacture, and the liability to duty will be determined by the price at which such painted or colored pictures are sold.

The painting or coloring of pictures on which an ad valorem duty has been paid, or stamps have been affixed, will subject the same to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on the increased value.

By the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Section of the Excise Law, in addition to the forfeiture of the picture, or pictures, there is imposed a penalty of $100 on any maker or manufacturer of photographs, &c., who shall sell, expose for sale, send out, remove, or deliver any of the same before the duty to which they were liable shall have been fully paid by affixing thereon the proper stamps.

WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner.

Tax on Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1865.

The tax on tobacco, snuff or cigars accrues when they are sold, consumed or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture. A removal from the factory to the store or warehouse of the manufacturer is not such a removal as renders the goods liable to be assessed for the tax thereon, since the ordinary storerooms connected with the manufactory are included as a part of the place of manufacture.

Whenever it is proposed to remove tobacco, or other manufactured goods or articles from and beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, the duty to which such tobacco or other articles are liable must be immediately ascertained. In order to do this, inquiry should be made: First, whether the goods were manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to Sept. 1, 1862. If they were, no duty is to be assessed upon them. Second, whether a sale, or such a transfer or removal of the goods has ever been made as would cause the tax to accrue. Third, at what precise time was the sale, or the transfer, or the removal of the goods made. When these facts are satisfactorily determined, the assessor will have no difficulty in ascertaining the proper rates, and the amount of tax to be assessed.

All tobacco, snuff or cigars subject to tax under either of the excise laws, in the hands of the manufacturer or producer thereof on the 1st of April, 1865, will be liable, when sold, consumed, removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, to the rates of duty existing on and after April 1, 1865. Tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed from one district to another in the United States, or from any port within the States lately in insurrection to a Northern port, under bonds, as per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. They may also be exported in bond, provided the district to which such removal is made is a port of entry.

Before any tobacco, snuff, or cigars are transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, whether in bond or otherwise, the same must be inspected and branded with the date of its manufacture, the rate of tax to which it is liable, and such marks as will enable the officers of internal revenue in every case to identify the precise lot shipped or transported.

If tobacco, &c., is to be transported, on which the tax has been paid, or which is claimed to be exempt from duty, in addition to the inspecting and marking, as indicated above, the owner or party desiring to transport will procure the certificate of the collector of the district from which it is to be removed, that the tax has been paid on that identical lot of tobacco, &c., or his certificate, indorsed by the assessor of the district, that he is satisfied that such lot, so inspected, branded or marked, as set forth in said certificate, is not liable to any duty.

All tobacco, snuff or cigars landed in any district beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, without the Inspector's brand and marks, as indicated above, and without being accompanied by a certificate from the collector of the district from which the goods were transported that the tax has been paid, or that he has satisfactory evidence that they are not subject to any tax, will be liable to be seized, forfeited and sold for the payment of taxes, according to the rates imposed by the law now in force, in whatever district they may be found. Collectors, seizing any such goods will hold them for a sufficient time for the owner or parties interested to show, if such is the case, that the goods are not liable to any duty, or that the duty to which they were liable has been paid.

WILLIAM ORTON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Commissioner ORTON recently made the following addional rulings:

Monthly returns of insurance companies need not include premium notes.

A builder's or contractor's license covers his business, if he makes no articles subject to duty as manufacturers; but if he makes such articles to an amount exceeding $1,000 annually, he must also have license as a manufacturer; in such case the amount of business covered by the manufacturers' license may be deducted from the amount of contracts.

Under the statutes of Kentucky, a lien is retained upon the land conveyed for the payment of the purchase sum, if in any way the amount remaining unpaid appears in the deed. If notes for such unpaid sums are also given, such notes are liable to stamp duty. The fact that the notes are taken merely for convenience, and are in one sense a repetition of the liability expressed in the deed, in no manner releases them from stamp duty, for it is a well-established ruling of this office that duplicates must be stamped the same as originals. If a person sees fit to bind himself by two different or distinct instruments both should be stamped. The stamp upon the deed in the present case is necessary to validate the conveyance, and the fact that under the statute of Kentucky certain recitals in a deed create a lien upon the land, does not relieve the notes from stamp duty. If this were not so both the evidence of debt and the instrument securing it would escape all taxation, for the stamp affixed to the deed would be the same even if the whole purchase sum were paid at the time of the conveyance. But the obligation under the deed and upon the notes is not the same in character and intent. The deed simply creates a lien upon that particular tract of land. Payments of the notes may be enforced by the attachment of other property belonging to the maker or indorser of them, and collectable in the hands of the holder. They may have been negotiated, and have passed through the hands of, and been indorsed by a dozen different persons, and the payment of them may be enforced against either of the indorsers, regardless of the lien upon the land.

A duly licensed commercial broker may negotiate a sale of liquors from one dealer to another without additional license; but if at any time the liquors shall be in his custody or under his control, he will require a license as a liquor dealer an account of such negotiation of sale.

A peddler's license must be taken by every person who travels from place to place selling mowing machines, and the sale of a single machine cannot be considered as selling at wholesale, and is not exempted by the provisions of the 32d clause of section 79.

Where a mortgage contains a power of attorney to sell, it is subject to stamp duty as a power of attorney, in addition to the duty required upon it as a mortgage. Where a partition of real estate between joint tenants or tenants in common cannot be made without being detrimental to the parties concerned, and the court orders the referee to sell the land at public auction, and a deed of the same is made to the purchaser, such deed must be stamped as other deeds. There is an actual sale and a valuable consideration passes. The stamp on the original process does not cover the deed. Where a mortgage is foreclosed and special execution issues and the land is sold the same as general execution, the deed made by the Sheriff must be stamped as other deeds.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 236 bbls. Ashes, 11,316 bbls. Flour, 676 bbls. and 813 bags Corn Meal, 21,437 bushels Wheat, 69,761 bushels Corn, 11,943 bushels Oats, 1,851 pkgs. Provisions, and 137 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in less demand, yet firm in price. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ ℔., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at uniform quotations. Middlings, 44c.@46c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in active demand, at an advance of 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 18,-850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western.........	$5 90	@$6 40
Extra State............................	6 60	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 00	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 25	@10 00
Extra Genesee........................	7 05	@10 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri.........	7 25	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 1,070 bbls., at $7 90@$9 for poor to good, and $9@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, chiefly on speculation, at an advance of 3c. ℘ bushel. Sales 120,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10; Amber Michigan at $2; Red Western at $1 85@$1 95; Amber Spring at $1 50@$1 51; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $1 48@$1 50; and Amber Kentucky at $2 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more request, at advanced prices. Sales, since our last, 150,000 bushels at 89c.@89½c. for unsound, and 90c.@91½c. for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt, remain as last noticed. Western Oats have been in brisk demand, at 65c.@66c., closing at 65c., ℘ bushel.

HAY—Continues in limited demand at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 75c.@85c. for new ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at rising prices, at 12½c.@45c. for very inferior to fancy ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in demand at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 35@$1 40 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $6 50@$17 50 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in limited request, at our revised quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; bleached do. at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 15@$2 25; unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Linseed at $1 19@$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Grease Oil at $1 45 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is very quiet at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very freely offered to-day, by speculative holders at a material reduction in prices, especially of New Mess. The demand has been quite active at the reduced rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., in lots, at $32 12½@$33 75, closing at $32 12½, cash, for New Mess; $28 75@$29 for 1863-4 Mess; $26 for prime Mess; $23 75 for prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 5,500 bbls. New Mess, for August and September delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 50@$33 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 650 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard has been in good demand and buoyant. Sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ ℔. Beef continues in fair demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 500 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm, at $22 50@$25 ℘ tc. Butter is in less demand at 30c.@35c. for poor to good, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@28c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The receipts of Butter, of all grades of Western and State, have continued quite light during the past week, and an unusually light stock is on the market. The demand has, however, been very light from all classes of trade, and not sufficient to absorb even the small receipts. The cause of the check to trade is clear, and it is now generally acknowledged that the range of prices is too high; that they are out of proportion to the rate of gold and sterling exchange, and to the market values of other lines of produce, and that they cannot be sustained. There is not a market in the world that usually takes a proportion of our make of Butter, but is now found to reject the stock on account of the exhorbitant prices demanded, while the stocks in the Western dairy districts and in New-York are rapidly accumulating in vast amounts, while packers and dairymen are feeding this market with small stocks, and thus barely sustaining quotations that could not possibly be realized for any ordinary amount of property placed fairly on the market for sale. The question of meeting squarely the export demand for Butter will have to be met within the next thirty days, or a continuation of the speculation of dairymen, in withholding their goods from market, will surely force upon them extreme low prices. The market for the week closes dull and heavy, with a decided downward tendency. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails..................	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails..............	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality....................	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality..................	31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality.........................	32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality......................	30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow....	33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow..	30	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow.............	26	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow..........	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages..................	15	@16
Western—light colored............................	22	@24
Westerd—common.................................	20	@21

We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese during the past week. Receipts have been quite moderate, and a fair demand has prevailed during the week for Europe and the South. The market, however, is not strong, and our outside quotations are rarely obtained. Our latest European advices note an improvement in the rates for fine factories, and a falling off in the rates of secondary qualities. The demand for Cheese in the South has fallen off, owing to the reduction of our armies, who were large consumers, while stocks were accumulating, with a downward tendency to prices. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality..............	15	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality............	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality......................	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality....................	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common...........................	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed...................	9	@11

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day at uniform prices. Sales since our last 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14½c., and 280 boxes Havana at 12c.@12⅞c., ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14½c.@20c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 186,000 ℔s. at 11⅞c.@13c.; 37,000 ℔s. Stearine, part at 23c.; and 140,000 ℔s. Grease, at 12½c.@18c., the latter rate for choice White, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Is quite dull and heavy. Buyers offer $2 18, while holders ask $2 19 for Western, ℘ gallon. No sales transpired.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; also, by steamer, 450 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ ℔., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; and 50 hhds Tallow at 20s. ℘ ton.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS D. ROGERS, last heard from at Allenton, Washington Co., R. I. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, MICHAEL ROGERS, late of the City of Chester, England. Address DOMNICK McDERMOT, No. 64 Monroe-st., New-York City. Rhode Island papers please copy.

O. H.—MUST RETURN ON SATURDAY.—MY HAIRS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family, or private boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; good baker; wages, $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and laundress, or to assist in waiting; has three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 7th-av., first floor, back room, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl, to do cooking or general housework; is neat and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as wet nurse in a respectable family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 114 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman a situation as nurse and sewing; best of city reference. Apply in the store, 65 East 1st-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT wishes a situation as companion, either to one lady or some young ladies; has no objection to travel, either in this country or abroad; references exchanged. Address, for two weeks, L. M. N., Post-office, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS PROCURED FOR clerks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, oystermen, boys for trades, &c., girls as housekeepers, stewardesses, &c. Employers may rely on obtaining faithful help. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 148 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory recommendations as to capability and character. Call on or address Mr. WRIGHT, No. 305 4th-av., for D. D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom, in city or country; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; has good city reference. Address B. W. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A returned volunteer, wishes to learn a trade or obtain a situation as clerk or light porter; is not afraid of work, and writes a fair hand. Address R. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who has been engaged in that capacity for ten years; can come well recommended from his last employers; would prefer to go in the country. Can be seen for two days in the harness-store, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, (American,) a situation as coachman and gardener; the country preferred; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RETAIL DRY-goods store, by a young man who has just returned from the army; has had some experience in the business; good city reference given. Address J. E. A., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good references. Address M. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business; will be found a faithful man; has good recommendations. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is a Protestant; has first-class city reference; willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country. Address F. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man of long experience in that capacity; can produce six years' reference from one family. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is experienced and well recommended from his last place. Call at No. 402 Broome-st., corner Centre, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as traveling salesman for wholesale dry good house; can influence $75 to $100,000 worth of trade. Address H. B., No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; no objection to living in the country; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RETURNED soldier as bartender, waiter or porter. Address F. G., or call at No. 5 Frankfort-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as groom. Address J. H. M., Box 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—A LAD OF 15 TO 16 WANTED in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a fair hand, be ready at figures, and reside with his parents; an industrious lad may secure a permanent situation and advancement. Address in handwriting of the applicant, A. B. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A NEW ESTABLISHMENT, A young man of 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can reside with his parents in the city; an opportunity to acquire a good knowledge of business. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2,059.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO GO A short distance into the country, who can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; best references required. Apply at No. 49 Murray-st., Friday morning, from 9½ to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a competent seamstress who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands making boys' clothing. Apply this day, (Friday,) between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 33 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's place, near this city; must understand ornamental gardening in all its branches; must be a married man, and his wife a good dairy woman. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR SALESMEN WHO can influence a large and strictly first-class trade; no others need apply; also a competent entry clerk. Apply to COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT, 354 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; must have reference. Apply at No. 239 West 34th-st.

WANTED—WOOL HAT FINISHERS AND blockers, by JOHN T. WARING & CO., Yonkers, New-York.

WANTED—TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS at No. 125 Avenue D. A. MILLS.

CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD some experience in the book business. Apply between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS forewoman for cloaks and mantillas, accustomed to Broadway taste. Address W. M. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, with references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPE, STEREOTYPE, AND BRASS founders, tinners, roofers and machinists supplied at low price with metals, viz.: Type, stereotype, solder, spelter, babbet lead, copper, brass, &c., at No. 260 Water-st., two doors above Peck-slip. Circulars with list of prices sent to order. Old metal taken in exchange.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.

(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, IT APPEARS by the verdict of the Coroner's jury that James Smith came to his death by stabs inflicted by the hands of John Burns, on the evening of July 25, 1865, at the foot of 55th-st., East River; and whereas the said Burns has not yet been arrested, now I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Burns, the said reward to be paid after conviction on the certificate of the Judge or District Attorney before whom such conviction shall be had. Application for the said reward to be made within thirty days after such conviction.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

DATED NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC crutches for the lame, of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles. They only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 69 Bleecker-street, three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn that several applications have been made to the Commissioners of Pensions, under the impression that at the last session of Congress the rate of pension for the loss of a limb had been increased. But it is now officially announced that no such change in the Pension Law for the loss of one limb has been made. The army pensioner for such loss receives $8 per month, if he was a private, non-commissioned officer, or musician; $15 a month if he was a Second Lieutenant; $17 if a First Lieutenant; $20 if a Captain; $25 if a Major, and $30 if a Lieutenant-Colonel, or of any higher grade. The same rates, according to rank, are applicable to navy pensions.

A Washington paper states that the court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. UNDERWOOD is President, and Col. N. P. CHIPMAN Judge Advocate, is still in receipt of a large number of letters from soldiers, and others who have suffered and witnessed the sufferings inflicted on Union soldiers under the rebel Capt. WERTZ, at Andersonville. These letters are all read, and to the most intelligent a list of questions is mailed, with the request that answers be given thereto and returned. Should it then be deemed necessary to subpœna the volunteer, a subpœna is made out.

On Sunday evening last, in the midst of a discourse in Rev. Mr. WARNER'S church, on Ohio-street, Cleveland, one of the stays of the chandelier, which is supported in the central part of the house, broke, and thereby upset the several coal oil lamps of which it is composed. The lamps broke in falling, the oil ignited, and several pews began blazing instantly. Three or four ladies were covered with the burning oil, and the flames leaping over their clothing were with great difficulty extinguished.

An arrival from Rio Janeiro brings intelligence of a severe engagement between the Brazilian fleet and eight Paraguayan steamers and eight floating batteries. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter fearful. The victory is claimed by the Brazilians. The engagement took place June 11, at Riachelo, a little below Corrientes, on the River Parana. At San Borga, on the River Uruguay, the Paraguayans had carried the town, and, it is said, put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

About noon, yesterday, a fire broke out in SHEVILLE'S morocco tannery, at the foot of Taylor-street, Williamsburgh, and communicated to the large four-story brick building known as the Empire State Flint Glass Works, belonging to LEININGER, HILL & Co. Both buildings, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there are insurances to the amount of $60,000. Several firemen were injured by the falling of in a roof. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Very severe rain storms have recently occurred throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota, badly damaging the crops in many sections. A severe hail storm took place in the former State last Monday, extending throughout Sauk, Crawford, Richland and Iowa Counties, wilting and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that two hundred farms are completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

The Department of State has received, through Mr. BURLINGAME, the United States Minister to China, a copy of the recent translation of WHEATON'S *International Law* into the Chinese language, which has been made by Rev. U. A. P. MARTIN, of the American Presbyterian Union. It is understood that the translation does not include such to the notes of the late edition as were inserted in justify disloyalty to this country.

The trial of Capt. WERTZ, of the late rebel army, who is charged with maltreatment of the Federal prisoners while in charge of the Andersonville stockade and prison, will be commenced on the 15th inst. Witnesses are already arriving in Washington. They are mostly officers and soldiers who have been sufferers by reason of the barbarity and cruelty of the accused; but many Southern men will also testify as to his conduct while keeper of the prison.

The New Bedford *Standard* understands that a leading member of the bar in that city refused a retainer from the party seeking to break down Miss HOWLAND'S will. He declared that there was no ground for the case to stand on, and that he considered it wicked to attempt to frustrate the provisions of an instrument which confers such benefits on so many deserving individuals and on the community at large.

Letters from the ex-rebel Vice-President STEPHENS, now in confinement at Fort Warren, speak of his health as "very precarious," but not from any lack of nourishing food or kind treatment at the hands of those who have him in charge. It in the close confinement which he complains of as undermining his constitution, which has been very feeble for several years.

A single scull boat race, for a purse of $100, came off on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, yesterday, between JOE COBURN, the prize-fighter, and THOMAS BURNS, of Staten Island. BURNS made the distance (one half-mile) in seven minutes, beating his adversary about one length.

The recent telegram sent Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, directing the muster-out of certain troops in his command, will result in the discharge of about two-thirds of that army. The Paymaster-General has ordered $5,000,000 to be sent to Texas for the payment of those troops.

It is stated that the number of pardons so far granted by the President will not exceed five hundred. Many applications have, however, been favorably acted upon by the Attorney-General, but they await the final action of the President.

The engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, and sloop-of-war *Quinsigamond*, are now building at the Atlantic Works, East Boston. They will cost $450,000 and $580,000, respectively. Turrets for vessels of the *Dictator* class are also building there, to cost $700,000.

The three mile race at Saratoga, yesterday, was won by the Balrownie horse *Fleetwing*. *Capt. Moore* was badly beaten on the second heat. Time, 5:31½, 5:49. The selling race of one and a half dash was won easily by *Throgsneck*. Time, 2:42.

A Macon, Ga., paper says that a perfect mania for horseflesh exists in that community, and some admirers of the animal are by no means scrupulous as to the manner of acquiring an interest in this species of property.

The old rebel Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM, so far overcame his ancient animosity, as to visit recently Gov. BROWNLOW, at Nashville, for the purpose of obtaining his indorsement to his petition to the President for pardon.

The Union State Convention of Maine met yesterday and nominated Gov. CONY for re-election. There was no opposing candidate. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

The coat worn by the late Col. DAHLGREN in his daring raid round the defences of Richmond, has been recovered from a rebel who had it in his possession. Five bullet holes mark this interesting relic of one of our bravest and most gallant soldiers.

A mine of solid petroleum has been discovered in Western Virginia. The vein varies in depth from 50 inches to 250 feet. A ton of the ore yields about 170 gallons of pure oil.

Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON is "looking for a place." The Superintendency of some railroad, possibly the Richmond and Danville Railroad, may be given him.

The steamer *Lafayette*, from Havre July 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices were anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS.

HENRY B. JENKINS, Paying Teller at the Phenix Bank, of Wall-street, was taken from his bed at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Policeman MCCARTHY, and incarcerated in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, and, later yesterday, Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the bank, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and made affidavit charging that the prisoner had, within two years, defrauded the Phenix Bank to the amount of $250,000. JENKINS, who is said to have confessed, was committed. He has been twenty years connected with this institution—the last two as its Paying Teller. Other arrests were made last evening. Mr. JOHN MCKEON has been retained by the bank.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of Mrs. PRISCILLA C. ELLERBY, of Tarrytown, another of the victims of the *Arrow* explosion, found in the North River, on Wednesday afternoon, off One Hundred and Eighth-street.

JAMES HAYDEN, of No. 122 Mott-street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, having died, it is believed, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Gold fell off to 142 per cent. yesterday. The Railways firmer than on Wednesday in the morning, but the market weaker at the close. Money active on Gold and on Merchant paper, and steady to the Stock Brokers.

Breadstuffs were more active and much dearer, yesterday. In provisions, there was also more doing, but New Mess Pork was decidedly lower, under forced sales by speculative holders. Whisky was quiet and depressed. Cotton and Groceries were in moderate demand. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Signs of Peace—Return of Our Troops from Texas.

The highly important order directed to Gen. SHERIDAN by the War Department, to "cause to be *mustered out of service* all volunteer white troops—cavalry, infantry and artillery—serving in the Department of Texas, that can be dispensed with," is doubtless by this time in the way of actual execution. The order was issued by the Secretary of War on the 1st instant, and reached Gen. SHERIDAN at New-Orleans, by telegraph, on the same day. The work would be one requiring little labor, as it was directed that the troops should be mustered out by "*entire organizations*, including all additions thereto by recruits, or from other sources;" and to still further facilitate it, the Paymaster-General promptly ordered $5,000,000 to be forwarded for the immediate payment of the disbanded forces.

The application of this order *will leave a smaller number* of Federal troops for post and garrison duty in the great State of Texas than are now on like service in Eastern Virginia. As we mentioned on a previous day, the troops to be retained in Texas will be mainly of the colored section of our army; and we have no doubt they will soon make themselves highly popular by keeping in check the savage Indians in the northern and northwestern quarters of the State, and in defending the inhabitants from their ever-recurring outbreaks and forays.

The energetic action of the government in thus disbanding the forces which Gen. SHERIDAN had been authorized to take to Texas prior to the collapse of the rebellion there, may be looked upon simply as the consummation of the general policy of army disbandment and military reduction, which the government commenced soon after the overthrow of the Confederacy. The last of the rebel armies to surrender was that in Texas; and partly in consequence of this, and partly from other causes, (such as the greater importance of first mustering out the larger military bodies on this side of the Mississippi,) among the last of our troops to be disbanded have been those in Texas. It would have been impossible, under all the circumstances, that the work should have been done sooner.

The order is a guarantee of the good faith of the government with the people in reducing the military establishment to the lowest possible point. It is a guarantee of their purpose to reduce the public expenditures as far as can be done, and to enforce in every quarter a policy of retrenchment and economy. It is a guarantee of their intention to maintain an honorable peace with foreign Powers, to foster no insane spirit of military adventure among the people, and to give no encouragement to those unwise military leaders who have exhibited a desire to embroil our country in unnecessary and immoral wars. In fact, to the latter class, this most unexpected but most wise action of the Secretary of War in disbanding our army in Texas, has brought sudden and absolute despair.

On this phase of the subject, the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday remarks:

"It is apparent from the prompt action of the government that it is found desirable to put an end to the continual rumors and apprehensions, here and abroad, of a war with France for the expulsion of MAXIMILIAN. The French papers have expressed grave fears of a collision, and in these fears they are joined by other powers which would be seriously affected by such a conflict. Of course, the flame has been industriously fanned by rebel emissaries who still cling to the hope of involving us in difficulty with foreign nations. All the appliances of malevolent invention and exaggeration are studiously resorted to in order to heighten ill-feeling and promote mutual resentment. The course of our government is calculated to administer to these fomenters of mischief an effectual rebuke. They can no longer point to an accumulation of men along the Rio Grande as a menace to those upon the other side. The fact remains that the Government of the United States, for reasons good and sufficient, does not intend, for the present at least, to become embroiled in a foreign war."

It is implied in remarks we have already made, that the action of the government in issuing the order we have referred to, need not be supposed to have been specially impelled by any unnecessary thought about the Franco-Mexican business. An all-sufficient explanation of it is, that it is but an item in the sweeping and comprehensive policy of military disbandment adopted by the government three months ago. But if, at the same time, it result in dispelling mischievous reports, and thwarting wicked schemes, numberless benefits will have been gained.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF COPPER AND NICKEL COINS.—The abundance of small change in nickel and copper cent pieces must shortly prepare the way for the withdrawal of some of the smaller denominations of the fractional currency. We could now probably dispense, with safety, with the five-cent and three-cent currency bills. They have, doubtless, been a great convenience. But the necessity for their continuance in circulation, we take it, has passed. And the dilapidated condition of the bulk of the postal currency of the second issue strongly invites a great reduction of the issue. Much of it has become filthy to a degree, and otherwise unfit for use.

The Absence of Excitement—Its Favorable Influences upon Reconstruction.

A great calm has succeeded the storm of war. There is no stir, either North or South. Even the election canvasses, in the few States where they are going on, are conducted languidly. Politicians are at a loss to get up any issues which can produce excitement, or even interest. Nothing serious is urged against the administration. All are placid, if not complacent; acquiescent, if not satisfied. The public mind everywhere seeks quiet.

This is a very favorable fact. Nothing can be more conducive to the restoration of a friendly feeling between the two sections than just such a period of repose. We may say that it is very easily accounted for—that it is the natural reaction from the long-continued strain of excitement which necessarily accompanied the war. Yet it might have been different. The disappointment and humiliation brought upon the South by the sudden collapse of the rebellion, might have sought a certain vindictive satisfaction in keeping up a war of words against the government, and fomenting all kinds of factious opposition. In the North, the diverse ideas respecting the true mode of reconstruction might have been, and it was generally believed would be, the occasion of vehement controversies. Both their importance and their novelty gave much reason for the expectation of this. But there has been only a limited discussion of these questions, and that in a very moderate tone. The people have been disposed to leave the matter, in its present stage at least, to the judgment of the administration. And the action of the administration has been marked by so much prudence that no party, or either section, has found any reason for complaint. The absence of all sectional passion, of all disposition to indulge in sectional crimination and recrimination, greatly smooths the way of the government in its difficult work, and is the most auspicious of all tokens of its final success.

The mere cessation of hard language between the two sections is a fact of immense account. True, it is of merely negative character. It involves in itself no positive reconciliation, no real concord of spirit. But it is a necessary antecedent. Reconstruction would be a moral impossibility under any such indulgence of mutual reproach as prevailed before the rebellion. The rebel spirit would be kept as rank as ever, and loyalty would have no chance for new growth. The military government that now exists would, of necessity, be prolonged indefinitely. But both sections, having tacitly agreed to drop the war of words with the war of arms, passion finds no aliment. An opportunity comes for calm reflection, and it needs but this reflection to convince the South that its only chance of a recovery from its present misery lies in a faithful support of the National Government. Let this truth once be fairly brought home to the heart of the South, so that it shall consistently express itself, not only in oaths of allegiance, but in the election of truly loyal men to the conventions and Legislatures, and to the various State and municipal offices, and nothing will be easier than the completion of the work of reconstruction.

Our Rights in Property of the Rebel Government.

The case recently decided in the English Court of Chancery, involving the question of the right of the United States to property in England, claimed to have belonged to the rebel government, is a very interesting one, not only in itself, but because it may be the pioneer of many cases, varying in circumstances, but coming under the same principle.

The property in this case was a cargo of cotton, shipped to Mr. PRIOLEAU, of the firm of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co. Mr. PRIOLEAU was an agent of the rebels, and the cotton was shipped to him to be sold, and the proceeds paid over to them, or shipped for their use. Our Consul at Liverpool claimed the cotton, in the name of the United States, and applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against the consignees of the ship and FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., to prevent the cotton from being delivered to PRIOLEAU or to the firm.

PRIOLEAU set up that this cotton was one of a long series of transactions between him and the Confederate Government, in the course of which he had incurred liabilities to the amount of £20,000, and that he looked to this cotton alone to protect him against these liabilities.

The Vice-Chancellor held that PRIOLEAU was entitled to be protected against these liabilities out of the cotton, and appointed him receiver of the property to sell it, pay the charges and hold the funds, giving security for £20,000, the value of the property above the amount of those liabilities.

The matter was an interlocutory one only, and the views which the Vice-Chancellor announced may, perhaps, not be sustained by the final decision of the Court. But we have here a positive judicial announcement of the same view which Lord RUSSELL declared in his dispatch in reference to the rebel privateers, viz.: That whatever was the property of the rebel government has now become the property of the United States. It is true that the Vice-Chancellor also held that the United States must take the property subject to any agreement which had been made between the rebel government and Mr. PRIOLEAU. The agreement is not set forth in the report of the case, and it may be that all the transactions were had under one agreement, so as to be really but one transaction, and this cotton thus specifically subjected to liabilities previously created. But we should doubt whether this property would be subject to any agreement not specially affecting the specific property. The rule could hardly be carried so far as to cover any agreement whatever between the parties, although the Vice-Chancellor says: "The United States Government must take it (the cotton) subject to all agreements made *in respect of it* by the *de facto* government."

We doubt whether, on final hearing, the rule will be laid down quite as broadly as this. Take the case of the *Shenandoah* for instance. Suppose, she being in an English port, we claim her, and her master should say that the rebel government had agreed to give him so much prize money, as her commander, the court could hardly say that we must take the vessel subject to that agreement, and therefore could not have her without paying prize money for the destruction of our own vessels.

That case would come within the scope of the Vice-Chancellor's words; but if it should ever arise, there will be points of difference enough between it and the case of this cotton to make this not quite a case in point.

THE SOUTHERN METROPOLIS.—The New-Orleans *True Delta* contains a glowing account of "New-Orleans As It Is." It declares that the population of the Crescent City was never before so large at this season. That the thoroughfares are thronged as in the "flush times" of old, in the height of the gay Winter, business and amusement months; that the whole city is instinct with life, that the Summer trade has been unprecedented in extent and amount; that there are continually occurring announcements of the resumption of business of old-established houses, and the opening of new ones; that the animation prevails not only in the streets of wholesale and retail stores, but among the cotton presses and warehouses, and on the levée and the canals; that accounts from all quarters in the interior speak of the renewed activity of the people and the zest with which they are again resorting to their peaceful and wealth-producing vocations; and that, though the day of her former immence foreign commerce has departed, the time is not far distant when the commercial glory of New-Orleans will reappear with increased and enduring splendor. These cheering facts are reiterated by the *True Delta* at great length and with much torrid rhetoric, indicating, we suppose, the temperature of the brilliant city in the early days of August.

We are further told of the peaceable and orderly character now possessed by the City of New-Orleans, and we are certainly delighted to learn that peace has at last dawned upon a city in which there has been ceaseless war and bloodshed for forty years, in which every youth used to be trained in the use of deadly weapons, and in which no gentleman ever went abroad without a revolver and bowie-knife about his person. Now, however, we are told, encounters, street tumults, and other scenes of disorder are very rare, and crime is well kept under by an efficient police. The city, too, is marvelously cleanly and healthy, and so forth.

We are really glad to hear of the prosperous state of affairs in New-Orleans. We know that the city is driving an immense commerce with New-York by way of the Mississippi and by sea.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.—A correspondent writes to inquire whether we are opposed to the formation of new express companies. The inquirer seems to find an affirmative answer in a late reference to the subject in these columns. Nothing could be wider of the mark than such a conclusion. We simply pointed out in the article in question that an express company's prospectus, which declared that the comany would *organize* under "limited liability" was spurious, and ran in the teeth of existing State laws. As to further competition in the express business, *we need it*. We need it very much. Our great companies have grown rich. Some of them have grown lazy. Many of them have grown indifferent. Not a few of them are *above* being punctual in attending to *small orders*. We have scores of complaints of rudeness suffered at the hands of Express officials, for which there is no personal redress. We want more competition, then; but when new companies propose to organize they should state honestly that individual stockholders are liable, if the corporation should fail to meet accrued losses. Let us have more competition by all means. When it takes eight or ten days to get a parcel through from New-Haven to New-York reform—*instant reform* is needed. That can only be got by more competition.

OUR CITY DEBT.—We print elsewhere a brief statement made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, setting forth the condition of our public debt. It is estimated in the Comptroller's office that the amount of the funded debt of the city (represented by the bonds and stocks of the corporation,) Feb. 1, 1865, was $30,658,676 50. The amount of investments (stocks and bonds) held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the fund for the redemption of the city debt,, March 25, 1865, as seen by the report of the committee, was $8,875,301, or more than one quarter of the whole debt. This amount, with its accumulation from interest, and the annual revenues going to the fund, will be ample for the redemption of the entire present debt, as it becomes due, and, if properly managed, will leave a large surplus in the fund to provide for any future debt for public purposes.

POLEMICS.—A communication of one of our regular contributors on Bishop POTTER'S late Pastoral and kindred subjects, has called forth a number of rejoinders, which we publish in other columns to-day. The discussion must now end where it is. Interesting as the subject may be, the columns of a secular newspaper are entirely unsuited for it. Both parties have been heard, and there the matter has to rest finally, however much more might be said on either side.

UPON THE HILL.—The facts that a rebel General named HILL recently got drunk, and became indecent, was locked up by the Washington police, and lay in the workhouse for two or three days, because he had not money to pay his fine—that finally two mechanics ("mudsills," as HILL would call them) raised the funds and released the hero—will serve as a text for many a smart paragraph. Let the press be merciful to this HILL. If he got drunk, he simply kept up the customs of his old home; for it is down in Dixie that the flowing bowl flows most lavishly, where drunkenness has been reduced to a science, and to be habitually sober will (in the case of a white man) subject the offender to a suspicion of conspiring against the State. This HILL, who is doubtless a whole chain of mountains in his native region, ought not to be roughly dealt with. Are not the nobs of British aristocracy permitted to smash the hats of the Charleys, and upset the boxes of dozing officers, and call it a "demnition good joke?" Why should not that HILL get drunk, and brawl and brag, as his kind have done for forty years in the streets and barrooms of the national capital, without being molested by a poor wretch of a watchman, who works for his living? Alas, alas! the degeneracy of modern days; when a gentleman—ay, and a General, too—can't get drunk without being arrested just like a vulgar plebeian, thrust into an odoriferous calaboose, haled before a vulgar beak, fined money, (the same to be in gold or greenbacks,) recommitted for the lack of the needful, and at last be extricated only by the suspicious sympathy of a couple of common working-men, whose object may, after all, be to humiliate the already cast-down and sadly humbled HILL. "Two mechanics paid his fine.' If he had a decent regard for the opinions of mankind he would go right back to the workhouse and pick oakum until a recognized sprig of the chivalry came to the rescue. Where are the "sympathizers" in Washingotn? Can they see the grand nation (that was to have been,) thus humbled in one of its chief pillars without an effort at redemption? Shall Don Quixote languish in prison—the Cid Bivar blanch in a vile dungeon—until "two mechanics" come to the rescue? Alas, for the chivalry! Oh, HILL!

THE COST OF IT.—It would be interesting to know how much it cost GEORGE SANDERS to be "kidnapped." The "put-up" job is tolerably well understood now-a-days, but this one seems to have been not very cleverly managed. First, a party of "dangerous-looking fellows" arrive from the United States. There they meet (by appointment, no doubt) with a detective—one O'LEARY; they offer the detective the fabulous sum of ten thousand dollars for the worthless carcass of SANDERS. Of course, the detective at once posts SANDERS, as in duty bound, and the hirsute GEORGE goes forthwith to see the Chief of Police and the Recorder. On the way the attempt at abduction is made, and, of course, fails. Now, GEORGE, we respectfully submit that you are drawing it a little too strong. Your detective is one of the best-known men in Canada, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that real kidnappers would have sought him for a confidant. And then to arrange for an assault while "on the road to the Recorder's office!" Why, you evidently dared not trust your own instruments, and so, instead of boldly counterfeiting suicide by a plunge from Victoria Bridge, (with half-a-dozen small boats conveniently near to pick you up,) you grandiloquently mount a kitchen chair and dive into the water-butt, splash and splurge, cry "Murder," &c., as set down in the programme, and finally crawl out and live to prove a seeming paradox—that even GEORGE SANDERS can get lower and be meaner than he ever yet has been. Oh! thou of the curly hair—oh! GEORGE, thou art becoming foolish.

Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.—At the Broadway Theatre Miss KATE REIGNOLDS takes her farewell benefit this evening. Her engagement here has been an entire success, nothing resulting therefrom save continued pleasure, profit and popularity. Holding her in no way responsible for the outrageous interpolations of senseless gags, we urge her claims for a full house, and trust she will go hence with pleasant memories.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" will be given at a matinée to-morrow.

The "Colleen Bawn" holds her own at Wallack's.

Barnum's afternoon performances are as popular as ever. Pantomime and curiosities are the attractions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who left here last Saturday for New-York, with the intention of returning on Tuesday last, has been detained by illness, and it is not known how soon he will be able to resume his duties. In the meantime Deputy Commissioner ROLLINS conducts the business of the Revenue Bureau. The following rulings were made by the Deputy Commissioner of the internal revenue to-day. The assignment or transfer of a judgment should be stamped as an agreement or contract. Domestic bills of lading are considered as receipts for the delivery of property, and should be stamped as such. The bond given by the guardian of the minor heirs of a deceased soldier in order to apply for the pension, bounty or arrearages of pay is subject to stamp duty of one dollar, as a bond given for the due execution and performance of the duties of any office. A person employed by an insurance company to take the general care and supervision of the interests of the company either at a fixed place or by traveling from place to place, must have license as an insurance agent, whether he solicits risks and negotiates insurance or not. The receipts of internal revenue to-day amounted to a very little less than one million.

ORDER FROM THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The Paymaster-General has issued an order, calling the attention of Paymasters to the forgeries or double payments of the accounts of officers of the regular army, out of the Volunteer General Staff now in service, who are entitled to draw their pay monthly on individual accounts, and directs that hereafter officers of the above classes will draw their pay from some Paymaster of the pay district in which they are serving. Chiefs of pay districts will immediately assign a Paymaster to the special duty of paying such accounts.

REIMBURSING STATES.

According to the act approved July 27, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the government of any State or his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equiping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Under this act claims have been filed by the several States in the office of the third auditor as follows: Pennsylvania, $2,118,419 33; Michigan, $632,992 29; Connecticut, $1,940,633 33; Kentucky, $2,418,498 99; West Virginia, $46,918 87; New-Hampshire, $1,819,-712 44; New-Jersey, $546,225 82; Kansas, $12,351 04; Maine, $1,144,319 90; Rhode Island, $559,190 93; Minnesota, $25,133 17; Delaware, $3,019 20; Indiana, $1,927,867 90; Ohio, $2,289,154 39; Massachusetts, $3,501,766 50; Iowa, $647,573 78; Wisconsin, $1,109,-413 46; Illinois, $3,800,613 14; New-York, $2,948,-963 66; Vermont, $718,096 64; total, $27,710,864 95.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Surgeon L. H. ABODIE has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Department of Missouri; Assistant Surgeon G. M. SLEMBERG, U. S. A., to duty with the Thirteenth Infantry at Camp Denison, Ohio, and Assistant Surgeon D. O. FARRAND, U. S. A., with the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Wayne, Mich.

THE TRIAL OF WERTZ.

The 15th inst. is positively fixed for the commencement of the trial of WERTZ, the Andersonville prison-keeper.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.

At the sale of government horses and mules to-day, ordinary horses brought an average price of $68, and mules $72. A choice lot of ninety mules sold at $150 each.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A report has been received from Gen. SPRAGUE, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmens' Affairs in Missouri and Arkansas, stating that issues of rations for August will not exceed one-third of those for June, but that he fears great destitution next Winter. All the freedmen west of Little Rock are supporting themselves. A majority of the refugees receiving aid in Western Kansas and Missouri are families and dependents of soldiers in our army, most of whom will soon be mustered out, and who will return to provide for their families.

A DECIDED SELL.

The sensation of to-day has been the sale of unclaimed packages for ADAMS & Co's. Express. The auction was characterized by all the spirit and excitement of prize lottery drawing, the articles generally bringing high prices. Among the prizes drawn were a number of boxes containing loaded shells. One individual invested $25 in a trunk, and found it filled with MCCLELLAN'S campaign documents. A large number of the packages consisted of christmas gifts and edibles for soldiers, the latter in a decomposed condition.

GOING TO CYPRUS.

Gen. CESNOLA, who entered the service as Colonel of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, has been appointed Consul at Cyprus.

RE-ARREST OF HILL.

The rebel HILL committed to the workhouse on Saturday by the civil authorities for vagrancy, and released yesterday upon his friends paying his fine, was arrested again to-night by the provost guard, and after an examination released with orders to report to the Provost-Marshal to-morrow.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received from Oregon show great activity in sales of public lands for settlement in that part of the Pacific coast; 3,497 acres were disposed of last month for active settlement at Junicia, Mich.

CENSUS FACTS.

The census returns represents Massachusetts as having 8,176 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of $132,792,327, paying annually for raw material used $19,503,720, for cotton $56,963,317; employing 146,268 male and 71,963 female hands. The annual value of products amounts to $255,745,922.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

CONSUL AT CYPRUS.

The President has appointed L. P. DE CESNOLA, of New-York, to be Consul at Cyprus, and B. F. FARREL, of Ohio, Consul at Cadiz.

TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

The Executive Mansion was again besieged to-day by a large crowd of visitors, one-third of them women. The President opened his office to all of them at the same time, and paid attention to their respective calls on business, aided by his private Secretary. The most importunate of the throng presented matters of the least importance, some of them having previously been unsuccessful with heads of departments. Several ex-members of the United States Congress, who have been prominent in the rebel service, waited in the ante-room in order to obtain a private interview with the President after the crowd had retired.

THE INDIANS.

It is probable that the Society of Friends will be represented in the commission appointed to meet the Cherokees, Chickasaws and many other Indian tribes in grand council on the 1st of September. The object of the government is to secure peace among them by improving their social condition, and by removing, as far as possible, some of the causes which have heretofore provoked them to hostilities.

MONEY COMING IN.

The receipts from customs for July are represented to be $10,000,000, and those for the present month will be much larger. Five-eighths of the revenue are collected at New-York.

MOSBY A LION.

A gentleman of this city, who was in Alexandria yesterday, says Col. JOHN S. MOSBY attracted a crowd wherever he made his appearance, and his presence occasioned much indignation among the soldiers on duty in that city. He came down from Warrenton to be admitted as a member of the Bar. But Gen. WELLS arrested him on the charge of having broken his parole. The Colonel briefly but respectfully controverted the point, and the General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions.

CHOLERA AT MALTA.

Advices were received to-day at the State Department, from the United States Consul at Malta, stating that the cholera was prevailing there to an alarming extent, and that communication with the adjacent islands had been suspended. At Odessa great apprehension was felt, and the strictest regulations had been established in consequence of the malignity of the epidemic at Constantinople.

TRIAL OF CONSPIRATORS.

The Attorney-General, in response to an inquiry of President JOHNSON whether the persons charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President should be tried before a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial. This opinion has been printed. It maintains that a military tribune exists under and according to the constitution in time of war; that the law of nations constitutes a part of the law of the land; and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, or that legal process contemplated by those provisions in the constitution that are relied upon to show that military judicial tribunals are unconstitutional. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, &c., are offenders against the law of nations and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our constitution has made those laws a part of the law of the land. Obedience to the constitution and the law, then, requires that the military should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of the country in open battle; but they must kill or take the secret enemies of the country, and try and execute them according to the law. The civil tribunals of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, arduous and perilous, but lawful duties. The Attorney-General characterizes BOOTH and his associates as secret active public enemies; and he concludes with the opinion that "the persons who are charged with the assassination of the President committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did; and whether they did or not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried. They not only can but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws of war, it would be palpably wrong for the military to hand them over to the civil courts, as it would be wrong in a civil court to convict a man of murder who had in time of war killed another in battle."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Col. Dahlgren's Uniform—Sale of Government Horses—Search for a Suspicious Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Information having been received at headquarters that the coat of the late Col. DAHLGREN was in the hands of CHARLES DAVIS, of Matthews County, Va., an order was issued to Lieut. S. J. TOWSON, Provost-Marshal at Camp Hamilton, to go and secure it. The Lieutenant accordingly left last Sunday, and on landing on the farm of one BARNEY WESTON, on North River, was treated very rudely and disgracefully by the inhabitants, and by WESTON in particular, who informed the Lieutenant and his men that they lived under civil law, and would not have the military there, and spoke contemptuously of other Union officers. They, however, ascertained that Mr. DAVIS had moved to Norfolk, and last night the Lieutenant succeeded in obtaining the Colonel's coat. It has five bullet-holes in it. WESTON'S arrest has been ordered.

The Fifth and Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently consolidated, arrived this morning from Richmond on the steamers *Vineland*, *Norfolk*, *Clyde* and *Charles Osgood* en route for Philadelphia to be mustered out. Col. R. M. WEST is in command.

The sale of government horses and mules commenced yesterday. Horses brought from $7 to $175 and mules from $30 to $90. Of the former 130 and of the latter 50 were sold. The sale continues to-day.

A thorough search has been made for the steamer *Effort*, reported to have left New-York under suspicious circumstances. She is not in these waters.

The work of raising the *Cumberland* will soon be resumed, although the pumps have not yet been repaired.

Respite for a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

DAVID GREGORY, who was to be executed here to-morrow, for shooting a tavern keeper, has had his time extended to the 2d of September.

Non Arrival of the Clara Clarita.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Thursday, Aug. 10—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*. It is very clear and bright.

No News from the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 10—5:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Clara Clarita*.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Election Speeches and Riots—Dundreary on the Hustings—The Cotton Case Decided—The Great Eastern off—Cholera—American Affairs in Europe—Exhibitions—Mortality and Insurance—Inventions—Hanging—A Queen in London—Colenzo—Meat—Strikes—Patti—Dipsomania.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

The elections are pretty well over. The reports and speeches come now in scattering shots. As for the speeches, they are all alike substantially. Of the hundreds delivered, about one in ten was heard, and one in a hundred was worth hearing. Mr. GLADSTONE is interesting, Mr. BRIGHT forcible, and BULWER and DISRAELI are clever, though not, perhaps, all that would be expected from the renowned authors of *Pelham* and *Coningsby*. Mr. ROEBUCK is worth hearing as a sample of English pluckyness, and he persisted in his doctrine that it was for the interest of England and Europe that the American Union should be broken up, and that the government ought to have recognized the Confederate States. Mr. HORSMAN, member for Stroud, is of the same opinion, and he gave free expression to his sentiments respecting the American party in England. He said:

"There used to be three parties, the moderate Liberal, the Radical, and the Conservative; but the Radical was an Englishman, and ready to defend his country. There was now, however, a new party—a new Democrat, who was a bad cross of the American Democrat. As a party, they were very small and very noisy; they had no admiration of our English institutions, and wanted to import everything from America. He had no sympathy with them; he had always opposed them, and he hoped he always should. He denied that they belonged to the Liberal party at all. The Liberal party was liberal, enlightened and tolerant; but the new English-Yankee was ignorant, illiberal and intolerant. They were numerically few, politically insignificant, and morally contemptible."

Lord H. THYNNE and Lord ROBERT MONTAGUU, speaking in peaceful localities, had the happiness to be heard, and were neither of them sparing of the government. Lord THYNNE said:

"The government took credit for the maintenance of peace; but this was really due to the fact that the country would not allow them to drift into war. As to France, Earl RUSSELL had insulted and estranged the Emperor of the French, and made him at heart one of the worst enemies we had. The government had encouraged the Danes to go to war by promising them that, if necessary, we would help them to preserve the integrity of their dominions; and had it not been for the good sense of the country, we should have drifted into war with Germany. The same meddling policy had been pursued with regard to Russia in the matter of Poland, and the government had to make the same ignominious retreat which they made in respect to Denmark. With regard to America, while the government talked of the British lion, and the power of England, they were perfectly aware that MASON and SLIDELL were going to be returned; and they allowed the Americans to board our ships and insult us in every way, taking no earthly notice of it, because they were afraid America might go to war with us."

Lord ROBERT MONTAGUU is a better speaker, and one of the best in Parliament. He expressed nearly the same sentiments, but with so much more force and energy, that this portion of his speech is worth the reading. He said:

"They have talked about non-intervention, but how have they observed that principle? You all know Lord RUSSELL's principle. Well, you all know Lord RUSSELL's letter-writing proclivities. He misled Denmark by bright hopes and brilliant promises; but in the dark hour of her need he deserted her. He encouraged a useless rebellion in Poland, for which he received a snub from Russia. England was insulted in his person. He pocketed the affront, withdrew audibly muttering, and left the Poles to perish. There has been cringing to France, crouching to America, but bullying for Brazils, hortatory dispatches for Denmark, and slaughter for Japan, the Maories and the Ashantees. Humble remonstrances for the strong, physical force for the weak. The strong repudiate our interference; the weak curse our meanness."

Though a lord may be as eloquent as DERBY or MONTAGUU he is not always. For example, Lord UFFINGTON, eldest son of the Earl of CRAVEN and a Captain of the Guards, was nominated as one of the Liberal candidates in Berkshire. The Conservatives had the cruelty to employ a short-hand reporter to take down his speech verbatim, and have had the additional cruelty to publish it. Those who have laughed at My Lord Dundreary, will not object to see a specimen of what a real nobleman can do sometimes when he is put to it. The English, who usually bend low to a Lord, make up for it by being very impolite once in seven years, at election Saturnalia.

On being proposed by the Right Hon. EDWARD PLEYDELL BONVERIE, who assured his hearers that he "was thorough-bred, with no hair about his legs," Lord UFFINGTON said:

"Gentlemen, I am in favor of the government that have governed the country for the last six years, and I am of opinion—I am of opinion—should be upheld. [Here he stopped and looked steadily into his hat, and it being observed he was endeavoring to read something, a voice cried out, "You have got more in your hat than you have in your head, guv'nor.'] The Conservatives have been opposed for six years to everything which has been for the public good. The foreign policy—[a voice—'Fetch it out of your hat,' followed by roars of laughter.] Here it is; [the honorable candidate, taking a piece of paper out of his hat, held it up, which was followed by roars of laughter.] It's all very fine; if you think it's an easy thing, you just come up and try. [Roars of laughter.] At all events, they maintained peace, but if they had had it their own way, this inestimable blessing would have been sacrificed, and—and—[a voice—'Oh! do help the poor young man, pray;' roars of laughter,]—at all events they maintained peace. As to America, they evidently wanted to fight with the Southern States. [A voice—'Who's your hatter?'] Who's yours? [Loud laughter.] On these grounds, gentlemen, I shall support the present Parliament. [Roars of laughter.] I hope you will do the same. [Renewed laughter.] Lord UFFINGTON had during these remarks been prompted by the Right Hon. E. BOUVERIE and Mr. BARRETT; and his own party put their hands up to their faces, and seemed very uncomfortable. After some minutes had passed the honorable candidate said: I don't care—[laughter]—I don't want to speak. [Shouts of laughter, and a voice: 'Give us a song, then, governor;' 'Send him back to school, BARRETT;' 'Let us have a fellow that's got some little brains.'] If you had had three Conservative members, where would have been the treaty with France?—[loud laughter]—one of the best things out—ever so long, for the last, I should say, hundred years—[this sentence was brought out in such a hesitating manner, a word at a time, that it produced roars of laughter]—which not only preserved peace with the two nations, but developed, developed—[The noble candidate here turned round to those behind him and inquired, 'What is it?' which inquiry produced convulsions of laughter.] Well, gentlemen, I am not a speaker, but I intend to vote straight. [Cheers and loud laughter.]"

The French Liberal press is dismayed at the disorders which have attended the elections here, attended in a few cases with loss of life, and in many with violent mobs and serious damage to property. At one place the candidates, while delivering their speeches, were pelted with rotten eggs, and bags of flour, soot and red brick-dust, which must have made a delightful mixture. Even the beadle, heroically ringing his bell, and shouting "Silence!" was silenced by the shower of unfragrant missiles. At Waterford there was a free fight, the mob "shouting, screaming, leaping, hoarsely bellowing discordant war cries, and making a feint of throttling each other." At Cashel, the court was filled with a yelling crowd of men and women, shouting, groaning, dancing and foaming with irrepressible rage. The most violent demonstration in Ireland, where violent demonstrations seem so natural, was at Belfast. "One would have thought," says a hard-pushed reporter, "that hell itself was empty, and all the devils were there." The life of an unpopular candidate, he declares, would not have been worth a minute's purchase if the mob could have got over the partition that separated them. Orangeism was never more violent and disgraceful; and what Orangeism is and can be no one can form an idea until he has seen it in Ireland. The destruction of property, however, seems to have been worse in England, where windows were broken, stores sacked, and butchers' shops plundered. At Chippenham a surgeon, whose house was pelted with stones for an hour, collected a wheel-barrow load and a half that had come through the windows. Forty or fifty houses were treated in this way, and the mischief extended over two miles in length. The women were particularly active in smashing windows, which may be one of the reasons why Mr. MILL wishes to extend the suffrage in that direction.

The important question is, if all these gentle and worthy people had votes, would they behave any better? It might be worth while to try the experiment. Why should universal suffrage secure the order, safety, and prosperity, of France and Italy, say nothing of America, and peril those of Great Britain? Not one Englishman in a hundred will allow that his countrymen are inferior to their neighbors across the channel; but not one in ten of those who now exercise the right or privilege of electing members of Parliament, would extend it to all their countrymen.

A decision has been given with unexampled celerity in the Liverpool cotton case. It is, briefly, that the United States Government inherits the property of the late, and now defunct Confederate Government, subject to all its liabilities, the same as with any other de facto government. The Confederate cotton at Liverpool, therefore, is decreed to belong to the United States, but subject to whatever lien there may be upon it. In this case the claim is for £20,000 advanced to the Confederate Government. The cotton must be sold, the debt paid, and the remainder will be at the order of the United States Treasury. The same rule, of course, holds good with the Confederate vessels. The Judge held that the case of the Confederate Government was the same as that of the late government of Naples, or any other, dispossessed or overthrown by a superior power. If this is good law respecting Confederate property in England, why is it not equally good, as regards similar property in the United States? And if so, then all the cotton, munitions of war, &c., which belonged to the Confederate Government, is liable to its creditors.

The *Great Eastern*, most unlucky of ships, has made a fair start at last with the Atlantic cable, and at last accounts had laid some 500 miles of it successfully. The weather has been calm, and there is, I think, a fair prospect of success. The London *Press* has sent reporters who will have a slow passage, live like fighting cocks, and have nothing to do. Among the passengers is Mr. CYRUS FIELD, who has already made thirty voyages across the Atlantic in the cause in which he has labored with so much energy; but for whose brave exertions the work would not have been undertaken. If successful he will have fairly earned the credit of its success; but, as long as the tariff is kept up to the absurd rate of five dollars a word I must beg my American friends to *either* pay in advance or send me very concise messages. It would puzzle me to put together five words which would be worth five pounds sterling, unless an order on the Bank of England could find such terse expression.

The cholera appears to have died out at Alexandria for want of victims, but it is at Constantinople with no reliable returns. At London there are premonitory symtoms and scattering cases, which, perhaps, at another time would not be noticed The government has warned people to clean up and be decent. As the cool autumnal weather will soon be here, we may escape for this season.

On American affairs, the papers have two principal subjects of speculation, besides the stock of cotton, about which the accounts are most contradictory. These are the finances and prospects of repudiation, and the army of 100,000 men said to be on the borders of the Rio Grande. It is supposed that if such an army is there, it must be there for something. There being no enemy in Texas, it must be on account of an enemy beyond Texas. As not much Federal stock is held here, the talk about the debt is merely speculative; but a war with France would be another matter. England would make a desperate effort to keep out of it; but she could not do so without a war with France, sooner or later. With all the desire of England to reap the solid advantages of neutrality in such a contest, it would not be possible to do so. England would be compelled to choose between France and America, and very hard it is to say which horn she would prefer in such a dilemma. Gen. BLAIR doubtless understands what he is about; but before he makes any more speeches on the Mexican question, Lord PALMERSTON would like to have a little talk with him. He may also be glad to know that "before leaving Paris, the Emperor NAPOLEON signed a decree ordering four iron-clads to be built after the model of the *Taureau*!"

While the French Government is preparing for the great international exposition of 1867, which is to be by far the largest and most perfect ever made, Earl DERBY has projected an immense portrait gallery, which may be ready next year. What do you say to some five miles of our ancestors, say from the Norman conquest down, in regular order? In Paris, you can see, if you have time, twenty-five miles of pictures. In England the public collections are of moderate extent, but every old castle has its family portraits. But portraits, unless by great masters, or those of very interesting personages, are not usually considered attractive. In my opinion, all the portraits of Englishmen or English women one would care to see, might be hung on a line much short of one mile in length; and such a long line of ancestors as Earl DERBY proposes to array before us will be a dreadful bore. However, if they must be shown, there is a good place along each side of the tunnel of the Underground Railway, when, lighted with gas, they could be seen, going and coming, from the railway carriage windows. This would be, with a glass of ale and a sandwich, a comparatively easy way of doing them.

The statistics of British mortality for 1863 have just been published. I do not propose to give them at full length—only a few items. There were 21 executions, 399 homicides, 1,319 suicides, 2,766 persons were burnt to death, mostly by accidents attributable to crinoline, while the entire number of accidental deaths was 13,777. While waiting at a railway station a few days ago I heard a woman tell her husband, who was about to buy tickets for the pair, "Be sure and get an insurance ticket—only a penny." There had been some heavy disasters on the line lately, and the prudent woman was going in for all the chances. There is a general insurance company against accidents, but there might be a special one for the benefit of husbands against crinoline, which in fifteen years is said have caused the death of 40,000 women.

With so many insurance companies, and so much betting on disasters, and taking the odds against the King of Terrors, we have occasional frauds based on these institutions. The cases in which people insure their lives, and then kill themselves for the benefit of their families, are not so common in England as they would be in China or Japan—the cases of murder where there is such insurance are more frequent than any one suspects, but we have frauds of a lighter character. For example, the widow or other representative of a man recently deceased receives a letter directed to the defunct, giving him formal notice that his life insurance for such a sum will be forfeited unless he pays the premium due by such a date. The chances are that the sum, a few pounds, is promptly paid, and that, somewhat later, when the insurance is applied for it is not forthcoming.

Akin to this trading on expectations is the traffic in decorations. One of our papers says that three out of the four ROTHSCHILDS elected to the British Parliament have bought titles in Germany as they would buy a pound of butter. In London you can buy Portuguese, and I am afraid also Spanish decorations, very cheap for cash. In England they are not much worn in public. An Englishman's habitual decoration is a small flower in his button-hole. But in Paris a bit of ribbon is a distinction, and would be one of more value if there were not so many of this bogus character. The London dealers are said to drive a roaring trade.

Beside the method rendering gunpowder inexplosive, invented by Mr. GALE, and which the government seems disposed to purchase, we have two new explosives. One is a very strong gunpowder, which is made up of two portions like a seidlitz powder, each inexplosive by itself, to be mixed together before loading the rifle. It has been tried at our nearest shooting-grounds, it is said with good success. The other is a mixture for blasting, a liquid composed of one part of glycerine and three parts of nitric acid. This is poured into a very small hole in a rock, and some water—the only tamping required—is poured on top. A fuse, passing through the water, explodes the mixture with a force so much greater than gunpowder as to very much reduce the cost of such operations.

Dr. PRITCHARD, of Glasgow, the poisoner of his wife and mother-in-law, was hanged on Friday, in presence of 100,000 people, a large portion of whom came in excursion trains, run expressly to give them the opportunity of seeing this favorite British spectacle. CONSTANCE KENT, the murderess of her brother, has had her sentence commuted to transportation to West Australia. In a few years public executions in this country will cease. It is possible that the case may be reached by the new Parliament. In view of such cases as this of PRITCHARD's, it is not likely that the death penalty will soon be abandoned. Some innocent or comparatively innocent men are hanged, but there are others for whom hanging seems altogether too mild a punishment.

The only lion we have left in London, out of the Zoological Gardens, is a lioness—Her Majesty Queen EMMA of Honolulu, who is the guest of Lady FRANKLIN, and is taking great comfort in visiting all the sights of London. She has seen the docks, a cricket match, the Charter-house, the Bank of England, and a great many other places—"at all of which places Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express the pleasure her visit gave her." I quote this bit of flunkeyism from the fashionable intelligence.

Bishop COLENSO—to continue the notabilities—having finished the fifth part of his critical and arithmetical commentary on the Pentateuch, returns to his disorderly diocese at Natal, where his clergy protest against receiving him as their Bishop. But Natal is so far off that we shall not know for a long time the result of the quarrel. Bishop and clergy may fight, or make up, or all be eaten up by the natives, in the New-Zealand fashion, before we hear any more of them. The Bishop proposes to proceed with his investigations. In the meantime, this branch of the Church Catholic is in divers tribulations. It turns out that in the matter of confession, the High Church party has the best of it. The law in respect to it was not reformed at the Reformation, and it is hard to see what was, except property and the prerogatives of the crown. We have an English Benedictine preaching in London, and English nunneries are multiplying. I met nine nice-looking Anglican nuns in a bunch the other day, on a railway. The no-popery papers rave, but they cannot stop the tendency in that direction. The *Morning Advertiser* had the encouragement of a legacy of a thousand pounds the other day, for its persevering opposition to popery; but if all the old maids in England choose to dress in black, and devote themselves to works of charity, it will take more powerful organs than the "Tizer" to stop them. There is even a gain in the Roman Catholic representation in Parliament, as three members have been elected to the present, for one in the last. One of these, Sir JOHN ACTON, is a man of note and ability.

We have now in London, and various parts of England, tin cans of lobster put up at Boston, Mass. Now and then, but all too seldom, my eyes and some other organs are rejoiced with cans of oysters from Baltimore. About the best salmon I ever tasted was put up, fresh and sweet, on the banks of the rivers of Maine and Nova Scotia, but there is coming a trade in beef and mutton, preserved in some way, I am not quite prepared to say what, which will give new scope to enterprise. Millions of cattle are killed in South America, only for their skins, whose flesh is lost, for want of some proper mode of preservation. Jerking will not do. The air of these islands is too humid. If dried, meat must also be kept from moisture. The prices here are getting beyond all but the rich. English cattle and sheep are becoming more and more subject to disease, and unless supplies can be brought from a distance, we must all become vegetarians.

We have another formidable strike, this time in the building trade, and the masters have given notice of another lockout. The struggle is expected to be a severe one, as the men are well organized and prepared. But what a folly. Capital lies idle, and labor eats up its savings. These contents will end in trouble, unless Parliament interferes. The sensible way would be to institute a tribunal or Court of Appeal, which could settle such differences. When employers are organized on one side, and men on the other, it is nonsense to talk about free competition. There is nothing free about it. It would be better to have fair and equitable wages fixed by a disinterested tribunal.

PATTI, Miss ADELINA, has had a grand benefit at Covent Garden, and the *Times* pronounces her the best of all the *Margarets* in "Faust." She is not going to be married. It is broken off. If you ask me which, I must tell you frankly, I do not know. I am not in the confidence of this queen of song. I read in *Le Nain Jaune* a foolish story of her engagement to the clerk of a jeweler, who had been employed to bring her presents from a Prince. She refused the presents and accepted the messenger—so says the story; but I reject it. There is another story I am inclined to credit—*en voice*:

"M. BENAZET recently opened negotiations with Mdlle. PATTI to sing at Baden. The terms asked by the cantatrice were 30,000 fr. to appear six times in three weeks. M. BENAZET offered 25,000 fr., which was indignantly refused. Mdlle. PATTI subsequently determined to give a concert at Baden on her own account, but all the rooms suitable for any large assembly are the property of M. BENAZET, so she was obliged to make an application to him. That director had now an opportunity of revenging himself on the Patti-Strakosh Association; but, far from doing so, he wrote the following gracious letter to Mdlle. PATTI: 'Mademoiselle: You wish to give a concert on the 4th September. On that day the great conversation-room, lighted and decorated with flowers, will be at your disposal—gratis. I shall pay for my own place to hear you.'"

Some days ago a Countess, living in one of the most fashionable quarters of London, was brought before a magistrate for being drunk and disorderly, and fined five shillings. This disease of *dispomania* has become so common in Scotland, that an asylum has been founded for "the safe accommodation and reformation of females in a respectable position in society addicted to habits of drunkenness." Mrs. WILLIAMSON, a Scotchwoman residing in London, has been brought before the police courts over three hundred times for drunkenness. A few days ago, on being brought again before Mr. KNOX, she said she had been appointed laundress to the Prince of WALES, who had settled a thousand a year upon her. This settled her case, and she was sent to a lunatic asylum.

As there is neither news nor fun this week, it is useless to spoil paper, and I defer comments to some future occasion. MONADNOCK.

NOTES.

—Rev. Dr. THOS. J. CONANT, who has translated the Bible from the original for the Baptist Union, has just finished the final revision of the New Testament. The book will shortly be published in elegant style, quarto form. The compilation of so grand an enterprise is an era in the history of books not only, but in the "book of books."

—Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, whose last production at the Broadway Theatre met with crushing rebuke from the entire press, desires it to be understood that she is not responsible for the senseless and indecent gaggeries introduced by certain members of the company.

—Mr. JAS. A. BRIGGS, formerly State Agent for Ohio in this city, has commenced his work as special revenue agent here. He does not supersede Mr. LEWIS, who, we believe, is in Washington but temporarily.

—Lieut. BARTON BEECHER, of the regular army, has been detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in this city. He served with his battery with credit, and was promoted for gallantry.

—Mr. MERRITT, the unlucky proprietor of the charnel house in Furman-street, whose two fallings have occasioned great loss of life, has been before a Coroner's jury. Verdict: Not to blame.

—The Christian Union Commission has its office at Room No. 12, Bible House. Rev. Mr. ABBOTT is the great mogul of the concern, and Miss NUTTING has charge of the office. The Commission does a great deal of good.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* throws the burden of proof, in the charge of drunkenness against Gen. HOOKER, upon a Rev. Mr. ALVORD. Where is Mr. ALVORD?

—Swill milk is on the increase. We shall present some startling facts about this traffic shortly.

—FRANK DREW, the comedian, who has been starring in Canada, has returned to this city.

—It has been stated that Mayor GUNTHER is among the visitors at Saratoga. He is not there, has not been, and probably won't go.

—The *New Era* will shortly be published as weekly. Mr. JOHN BELL BOWTON will be its editor.

—Gov. FENTON was in this city yesterday. He went to Sing Sing last night.

— Signor ROMERO, Mexican Minister at Washington, is in this city.

—ADA ISAACS MENKEN has returned from Europe. She was a passenger by the *Cuba*.

Adjutant-Gen. Thomas in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS was serenaded at the Hathaway House this evening by the band of the First Veteran Reserve Corps. The General came out on the balcony, and returned thanks for the serenade. He said he had come to Elmira on official business, and had hoped to escape observation. He was a perfect stranger here; did not think he knew a single person in the city, and was very much surprised at the compliment. He had been through the war, and his whole heart had been in the cause of the Union. He said that MAXIMILIAN would have to get out of Mexico, or we would hurry him out. The Monroe doctrine must be enforced. We were now in a condition to hold our own against the world. He hoped that the soldiers would now return to the arts of peace, populate the immense territories of the West, and carry civilization with them. He hoped and felt sure that, if the safety of the Union should again be endangered, every man of them would rush to its rescue.

The General again thanked the assembly for the serenade, bid them good night, and retired, amidst a storm of cheers.

Heavy Rains throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota—Great Damage to Farms.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

There were very heavy rains throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota last night and to-day. In many sections the grain crop is badly damaged.

On Monday night there was a severe hail-storm, extending throughout Sauk, Crawford, Richland and Iowa counties, in this State, wilting and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that two hundred farms are completely destroyed.

The loss is estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

FARRAR, TREFFTS & KNIGHT's Lafayette Machine Shop, on Ohio-street, near Washington-street, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is heavy. Messrs. L. & J. J. WHITE's edge tool and skate factory adjoining was damaged. The Buffalo Steam Engine Works of G. W. TIFT SONS & Co. was in imminent danger, but escaped injury.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The total loss by the fire last night is about $50,000. FARRAR, TREFFTS & KNIGHT lose $20,000; insured for $10,000; L. & J. WHITE, $15,000, fully insured.

A Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

A single scull boat race, for a purse of $100, came off on the Hudson, opposite this city, to-day, between Jo. COBURN, the prize-fighter, and THOMAS BURNS, of Staten Island. BURNS made the distance (one-half mile) in seven minutes, beating his adversary about one length.

Sporting.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

At the base ball match between New-York and Philadelphia, to-day, the New-Yorkers were victorious by the following score: Olympic, 12 runs; Active, 34 runs.

FOUNDLING.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a citizen named LUKE CANIFF found an infant lying in Morris-street, Jersey City, where it had probably been abandoned by its mother. The child was sent to the Almshouse.

Personal.

Secretary Harlan and family, Washington; Mrs. Commodore Levy, John J. Cisco, Daniel Drew and family, Wm. H. Livingston and family, Mayor Gunther and family, of New-York; E. S. Sandford and family, Philadelphia; Wm. G. Fargo and family, Buffalo; H. Bartlett and family, Boston, are among the guests of the Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

Barnum and His New Museum.

Mr. BARNUM writes a letter to the *Nation* this week in reply to sundry criticisms, and says: "Now having made my "million" nearly twice told, I really aspire to do a good and great thing, and I ask hereby the aid of you and your writer in accomplishing it. Listen: If I build another museum—1. It will be fireproof; 2. It will be almost infinitely superior in its collections and its classifications and accommodations to the old one; 3. When I build a new American Museum, I shall also erect a large wing, or an additional adjacent building, the contents of which shall form and be a Free National Museum. There I will place classified specimens of natural history, paintings, statuary, armor (especially that worn by historical personages,) old weapons of war, musical instruments, costumes and furniture of the middle ages, and a thousand other useful and novel features which will be an honor to our country. Here, too, will be placed all free contributions of novelties from everybody, including missionaries, shipowners, foreign persons of distinction, and foreign museums. The Smithsonian Institution can loan its duplicates, the Patent-office, War and Navy Departments can lend their trophies, models, etc., gentlemen can loan their statuary and other objects, and myself, my heirs or assigns shall always exhibit the whole free, (I paying expenses by means of rent of stores and out of my own pocket,) and whenever we fail to do so, every article not loaned by individuals to the Free Museum is vested in the General Government, and may be removed to a suitable building in Central Park or elsewhere. Indeed, if my paying museum prospers as I expect, myself or heirs will eventually erect and present to the public the land and a proper building containing these curiosities, which in ten or twenty years will have accumulated to an amazing extent, if properly pushed and encouraged. I have tried to hire BAYARD TAYLOR to scour Europe with me to make purchases and obtain contributions of duplicates from institutions abroad. He will go next Summer; but this Summer I want an educated, intelligent gentleman, like the writer of that article on museums, and will pay him liberally to aid me, for, after all, his taste, so far as a free museum is concerned, exactly coincides with mine. I know Europe pretty well, and for the free museum I shall be manfully backed up by the leading officials of our government at home and abroad, and, with my experience and vim, I can in a single year accomplish more in this line for "the nation," (I mean the American people,) than the sleepy Historical Society could do in half a century.

At all events, at the least I can form a magnificent nucleus for a Governmental Free Museum. I owe the youth of this nation a debt of gratitude, and I am anxious to pay it, at least partially. I hope that the fire of the late museum will have fumigated and burned out the humbug from the public mind to such a degree, that it can discover that BARNUM has neither horns nor hoofs, and that he has as much love for refinement and the elevation of the race, especially in this country, as even your excellent writer, "or any other man." I merely hope that this writer will carefully and *impartially* ponder this hastily written letter, and manfully give me *justice*. If he will, at the same time, lend me a helping hand in the way of counsel, he will confer a great favor on myself, which I will endeavor to transfer for the benefit of my countrymen. In great haste, yours truly,

P. T. BARNUM.

The Remarkable Story of Four Little Children.

AN EPISODE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Three years ago, Mr. MATTHEW MCCARTY emigrated from Dublin, leaving his wife and four little children in their native city, but expecting soon to send for them to join him here. The war had not, however, opened so many avenues to wealth as he had been led to suppose were open, and he found nothing more inviting than the army. He accordingly enlisted. He served faithfully and fought like a hero until, having received a bullet in the knee, he was sent back to this city with an honorable discharge; and having again come hither, he became once more a drop in the ocean of New-York life—but distinguished above the mass of us by the thrice honored insignia of a soldier's cap and crutch. Meantime he had sent money to his family in Dublin, bidding them be of good cheer and look hopefully forward to the happy hour when he should bid them embark to meet him. But they, it seems, applied this money as he little thought they would. The mother had fallen into consumption, and felt that her course of life had nearly run. She had no relatives—there was no refuge for her children, save the pauper's home; and she knew that if they could reach their father, whatever his lot might be, their future would be brighter than it could be in their native isle; she therefore husbanded the means which the father sent, until she had accumulated a sum sufficient to pay their passage to America, and then, committing them unto the Father of the fatherless, she bade them adieu forever. Of the transit of the Atlantic the children have a very confused idea. They only know that they landed in Montreal, friendless and alone; that some humane person, learning that their father was in New-York, had sent them hither; that at the Hudson River Railroad Depot they were quite as far from their father as though they had been in Ireland; and that, after they had wearied of waiting they knew not what for, and planning, without tangible base for any plan, a policeman—unknown to them, but known to us as Officer HILLS, of Capt. BRACKETT's force—took them to the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, and there entrusted them to the care of Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON EWING, the Janitor, guardian of lost children.

The little family were received at Police Headquarters on the 22d of July, and the following record was made: Received, MARY MCCARTY, aged 10 years; ELIZABETH MCCARTY, aged 8 years; MATTHEW MCCARTY, aged 6 years, and TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, aged 4 years. Beside their father they had heard of only two persons in the city—namely, Professor MCDERMOTT and Capt. MAHONEY. To find either the father or these two persons, whom the father's letters home had mentioned as his warmest friends in America, was difficult enough; but Mr. EWING undertook the task, and after much inquiry found one of these gentlemen, and was told that Mr. MCCARTY lived somewhere up town, the gentleman thought in Harlem. Mr. EWING, therefore, went to Harlem, and caused inquiry to be made by the police; but the search yielded only vague intelligence of MCCARTY having recently moved to Eighteenth-street, and Mr. EWING went thither and prosecuted his inquiries, but without success, returning to Police Headquarters disheartened. Meanwhile, MCCARTY's neighbors in East Eighteenth-street heard, through policemen, that a man had sought him and left tidings of his children, and they informed the astonished parent that his offspring were in the apartments for lost children at Police Headquarters. The meeting of the father and children, on the 8th inst., we shall not attempt to describe.

The Public Debt of the City of New-York—The Means of Paying It.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held at the Comptroller's Office, June 24, 1865, the following report was adopted, and it was ordered that the same be published.

W. H. DIKEMAN,
Clerk of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1865.

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed to examine the securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," respectfully

REPORT

that they have carefully examined the bonds and stocks in the custody of the Comptroller, on account of the aforesaid fund, March 25, 1865, and find the same correct as compared with the annexed statement of the clerk of this board, compiled from the books of the Comptroller's Office.

The investments on the 26th of March, 1865, were as follows, viz:

Amount of stocks of the city	$5,746,801 00
Amount of bonds of the city	2,432,500 00
Amount of stock of the county	450,000 00
Amount of bonds of the county	246,000 00
Total am't of investments March 25, 1865	$8,875,301 00
Balance in bank	20,310 15
Total amount of fund	$8,895,611 15
Amount Feb. 13, 1864, (see last report)	8,109,296 33
Increase since last report	$786,314 82

It may not be improper here to add that the "bonds and mortgages" held by the Corporation March 25, 1865, the net proceeds of which, when collected, are deposited to the credit of the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," amounted to $84,943 93.

The balance in bank to the credit of "The Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt," March 25, 1865, was $158,269 55.

Respectfully submitted,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Recorder,
LEWIS P. RYERS, Chairm'n Fin. Com. Board of Ald.,
PATRICK RUSSELL, Chair'n Fin. Com. Board of Coun.,
Committee.

BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK HELD BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND DEC. 31, 1864:

5 per cent. Public Building Stock No. 3, payable 1865-6	$100,000
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, payable 1868	171,368
5 per cent. Water Stock No. 3, payable 1870	178,337
5 per cent. Build'ng Loan Stock No. 4, payable 1873	40,000
5 per cent. Public Education Stock, payable 1873	104,000
6 per cent. Central Park Additional Fund Stock, payable 1874	401,000
5 per cent. Water (of 1849) Stock, payable 1875	57,000
5 per cent. Water (of 1854) Stock, payable 1875	6,100
5 per cent. New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips, payable 1875	8,000
6 per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, payable 1876	343,200
6 per cent. Floating Debt Fund Stock, payable 1878	155,000
6 per cent. Water (of 1849) Stock, payable 1879	225,000
6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, payable 1883	1,343,900
6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1887	71
5 per cent. Water Stock, payable 1890	2,087,025
5 per cent. Croton Water Stock, payable 1890	460,500
5 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, payable 1898	5,300
Total amount of City Stocks	$5,746,701
6 per cent. Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1865	600,000
6 per cent. Assessment Fund Bonds of 1865	100,000
6 per cent. Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1869	300,000
5 per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of 1871-2	986,800
6 per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of 1873 and 1875	145,700
Total amount of City Bonds	$2,132,500
6 per cent. County Court-house Stock, 1873-1888	$450,000
6 per cent. Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds (county) of 1874	10,000
6 per cent. Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds (county) 1880	100,000
Total amount of Stock and Bonds of County	$560,000
Total amount of Investments Dec. 31, 1864	$8,439,201
ADDITIONAL TO MARCH 25, 1865.	
5 per cent. Water Stock (city) of 1870	$100
6 per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds	300,000
6 per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds (county) of 1888	25,000
6 per cent. Riot Damages Redemption Bonds (county) of 1877 and 1879	6,000
6 per cent. Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2, (county) of 1882	5,000
7 per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3, (county) of 1896	100,000
Total	$436,100
Total amount of Investments March 25, 1865	$8,875,301

W. H. DIKEMAN, Clerk.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT GUTTENBURGH.—The corner stone of a new Catholic church, of which Father TIMOTHY PASSIONIST is pastor, is to be laid at Guttenburgh on the 20th inst. The work has been in course of erection about two years, but has progressed slowly in consequence of a lack of funds. A picnic was held on Wednesday in aid of the above church at Mukert's Rock Cellar, Guttenburgh, which was quite largely attended. The church edifice will cost about $8,000.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence, No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Horace Greeley on the Niagara Peace NEGOTIATIONS.—Mr. Henry J. Raymond's account, in his "LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," of the NIAGARA FALLS PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, with Correspondence, is reprinted in the *Tribune*, this morning, with elucidating comments by Mr. GREELEY, thus exhibiting both sides of the story.

Persons who have become debilitated from the loss of appetite should not despair, as the great Indian remedy, RED JACKET BITTERS, will invigorate the system, tone the stomach, and make a life of misery one of health and strength.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter.—Styles neat, suitable, and executed in the best manner only, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

We take pleasure in being able to place within the reach of the people of the City of New-York and vicinity an article of such general utility and real worth as the AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, for family use. It is well understood that there is no other article of food which is so generally tampered with as the very delicate article of milk. The public, with occasional remonstrances, have been obliged to submit to this imposition. Here is the alternative: this Condensed Milk is pure, fresh milk, not at all altered in its constituent parts; reduced in bulk from 75 to 80 per cent., in the country, simply by evaporating in vacuo the balance of water, at a heat of 130 deg. Fahr. This is done for convenience of transportation, causing it at the same time to keep twice as long as ordinary milk. By replacing the water, the milk assumes its original appearance and flavor, and is suitable to use in any way in which pure milk is used. We place this milk entirely upon its merits, and ask only such favor as, upon trial, it may deserve. Respectfully,
WHITE BRO.'S & CO.,
No. 107 4th-av.
See advertisement.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Bleeding or Itching Piles Permanently cured by using Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. Reference given to numerous persons in this city who have been cured. Agent, No. 164 Bowery.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

COCHRANE—DEGRAAF.—In Morrisania, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, by Rev. Montgomery Tiers, Mr. JAMES COCHRANE, Jr., of New-York City, and Miss LIBBIE M. DEGRAAF, of the former place.

DARLING—GIBSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Bannard, of Kingsboro, N. Y., WILLIAM LEE DARLING, U. S. N., and LOUISE A. GIBSON, second daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DICKASON—TWINAME.—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., CHARLES HENRY DICKASON, Esq., veteran, and Miss AGNES COLVAN TWINAME.

WILCOX—BUSH.—In Morrisania, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, by Rev. Montgomery Tiers, Mr. HOWARD M. WILCOX, of Elmira, N. Y., and Miss M. LOUISE BUSH, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, in Jersey City, of typhoid fever, SUSAN M., eldest daughter of John B. Barker, Esq., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church at Amenia, Dutchess County, the former residence of the family, on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

BOYD.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, JOHN J. BOYD, youngest son of the late John J. and Sarah A. Boyd.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIELDING.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 9, MARY, wife of Robert Fielding, after a lingering illness, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, at his residence, near Sing Sing, Col. JOSEPH HUNT, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, this day, (Friday,) 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MCKISSACK.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, of inflammation of the bowels, MARIA MCKISSACK, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 83 Bedford-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, Mrs. ABIGAIL PRENTISS, mother of S. S. Prentiss, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will be at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning, at the residence of her son, William Prentiss, No. 1 Carroll-place, Brooklyn.

STARR.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, MARY STARR, relict of Thos. Starr, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the friends of her sons, Thomas, George and James Starr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Parsell, No. 46 Macdougal-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TINGLE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, Mrs. JANE O. TINGLE, widow of the late George Tingle, of this city.

Funeral at 10½ A. M., on Saturday, Aug. 12, from No. 110 4th-av.

THORNTON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, ABSALON THORNTON, aged 105 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, from No. 21 Vandam-st., at 2 o'clock.

TRETHEWAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, at Mott Haven, Westchester County, Mrs. CAROLINE TRETHEWAY, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of H. A. Daly, Esq., corner of Boston Road and Garden-st., Mott Haven.

VAN ZANDT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 10, ANNA GREGORY, daughter of Theodore and Anna Van Zandt, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WARNER.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, MARY ANN WARNER, daughter of the late Everardus Warner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 West 49th-st.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, Miss FRANCES WILLIAMS.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 91 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George S. Fisher, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 20th day of April last, at that place, of Mr. CHARLES QUIM, late second mate of the bark *Favorite*, of Fairhaven, a citizen of the United States, formerly residing at West Troy, N. Y. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the uptown offices as follows: Stations A. and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE UNJUST JUDGE,
A MEMORIAL
OF
ROGER BROOKE TANEY,
Late Chief Justice of the United States.
Price 50 cents.
For sale by the
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS, CENTRAL PARK AND CITY WATER LOAN bought at high prices. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.
The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.
The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.
Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.
The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed, Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of sixty-seven hundred dollars.
Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company, to the value of twenty-three hundred dollars.
I. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER,

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Esq., having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, Room No. 9,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
A dividend of three (3) per cent. on par value from earnings of the wells for the month of July, has this day been declared by the "Montana Petroleum Company," payable at their office to stockholders of record on the 15th day of August.
The transfer books will be closed from 10th to 15th of August, inclusive.
A. P. FUNK, President.
LEWIS WAY, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 400 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.
Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last.
BALL, BLACK & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-1aw10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, } Executors.
Jy7-1aw6mF. EMILY R. MARCHER,

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.
ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS. Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 457 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
26,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:
PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 1 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.
PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27½ in. diameter; stroke, 26½ in. diameter.
PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.
BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.
TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,
which have been used in government service.
ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:
160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.
The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.
SALE OF LUMBER.
Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. at Elizabethport, N. J., about eight thousand feet of lumber, lately used as a government hay shed. Terms—Cash, in government funds. The lumber to be removed immediately after the sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.
SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.
Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.
Terms, cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL property on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:
The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park,
FOUR IRON SAFES.
By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.
MULES AT AUCTION.—BY COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, at Maccauber's-square, Brooklyn, on Fulton and De Kalb avs., a large lot of selected government mules, sound and kind in harness. Terms of sale cash.
M. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 91 Liberty-st.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF all kinds constantly on hand, at private sale. N. B.—On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, horses, wagons, carriages, harness, &c., by auction.

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.
It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.
The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.
Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.
CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.
AUGUST, 1865.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A DESIRABLE residence, about ¾ of a mile from the depot, with 5 or more acres of land under good cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit; plenty of shade trees, &c.; house contains 15 rooms, in good order and convenient; has range, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, and other conveniences; good carriage-house, river view, &c., &c.; for a pleasant, healthy, convenient Summer residence, or a permanent residence for anyone with moderate means, wishing a quiet, retired, and comfortable home, this place cannot be excelled anywhere on the Hudson; it will be sold at the low price of $8,500; cheap at $10,000. Address HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar, large woodshed and good well of water, with some young bearing fruit trees and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 359 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 110 acres, two houses, with necessary outbuildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

57,000 ACRES ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, Iowa, Michigan and other State lands, $1 to $20 per acre some to exchange. Large farm and factory property near the city. Several handsome places at and about Summit, N. J. A great variety of farms, country-seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 70 ACRES OF good tillable land, including 20 acres of young oak wood, house, store adjoining, and barn, a good stand for a retail-store; a rich deposit of muck on the farm. Will be sold on very reasonable terms; location Smithtown, L. I.; 3½ hours from the city. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM ON THE south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad Depot, 38 acres, 34 tillable, balance woodland; dwelling and outbuildings: one of the finest views on the Island; unsurpassed facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $12,000. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops, convenient to the city, for sale very cheap, on easy terms, doing a large profitable business; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located at Fordham, Westchester County, ten minutes walk from the depot; house 50 feet square, desirable for a school or private residence; 3 acres of ground. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $1,800; one for $2,500; also two brick houses, two-story, basement, sub-cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c., for $3,500 each: terms easy. Apply to B. BANKS, 18th-st., third house above 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEMENT houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale in New-Jersey. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER.
To be let on lease, for term of years. Apply on the Pier to
B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WITHin three-quarters of an hour of the city, a nice cottage, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, and the furniture, heater, horse, carriage and sleigh for sale; there is on the place a nice carriage-house, stable, cow-house, hennery and a large garden, with all kinds of vegetables. Apply at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham Station, or address B. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET WITH housekeeping privileges, in West Washington-place. Also, front basement and other rooms, furnished. Address P. W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in good order. Apply at No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished rooms, near 22d-st., and between 3d and 5th avs., for the purpose of teaching a class of young ladies; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 280 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CONVENIENT RESIDENCE, suitable for Summer and Winter, in some pleasant town within 25 or 30 miles of the city. Address or apply at No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN A QUIET RESPECTABLE private family, board for gentleman, wife and child, five years of age; unexceptionable references given, and liberal price paid for suitable accommodations; would be willing to furnish own apartments. Address J. J., Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH servant, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders. Location between 14th and 25th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, R. C. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD.—EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS CAN BE accommodated at a farm-house two and a half hours from the city by the Erie Railroad; plenty of shade and mountain scenery. None need apply but those that observe the Sabbath and respect religion. Address BOARD, Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 OR $10,000.—PARTNER TO JOIN first-class parties, with equal sum, in manufacturing of a malleable iron article, which on an interview will be shown to promise an immense fortune. Address D., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER STAND, DOING A good business, corner Fulton and Cliff sts. Inquire at WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S soda-water stand, No. 103 Beekman-st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A SPLENDID GALLERY, completely furnished and stocked, for sale or to let. Inquire of E. GORDEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

DRY GOODS.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector. Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,

EAST HAMPTON, MASS.

The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.

EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Irenæus," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will reopen Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,

will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO LADIES FOR a musical college in the City of Mexico; salaries $1,000, and board and passage paid. A governess to go to Michigan; $400 and board and traveling expenses paid. A young man for a partial engagement in this city to teach English and French; salary $500. Principals and assistants wanted throughout the country to take positions and report opportunities for other members. Address all applications for teachers or schools to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE.—A young lady of five years' experience in teaching desires a situation as governess in a family, or assistant in a school. Beside ordinary branches, is qualified in Latin, ornamentals, vocal and instrumental music. First-rate references. Address M., No. 52 Howard-st., N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE EXPERIENCE as head teacher in a first-class boarding-school, a thorough disciplinarian, and instructor in the collegiate course and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Call on or address M. A., 56 Carroll-st. Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A PARISIAN GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, speaking English fluently, offers his services to schools or private families, in this city or Brooklyn; has excellent testimonials. Address FRENCH, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, EIther classical or English, by a graduate of Yale College; unexceptionable reference given and required; salary expected, $600 and board. Address, for two days, TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO SOUTH; one capable of teaching French and music, in addition to the usual English branches. Address Box No. 581 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMIly or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway. MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment; warranted 5 years; 17 prize medals awarded; pronounced unrivaled by the best judges.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADway. Piano Fortes at wholesale and retail. Pianos very low for cash.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE—EVery description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 013 East 29th-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS, composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. KENTON & CO., No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,480	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,815	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ... A. BOCANDE ... FRIDAY ... Aug. 18
EUROPE ... A. DUCHESNE ... FRIDAY ... Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.

The first-class steamship CIRCASSIAN,

Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st., or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 12
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 19

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16 .... COSTA RICA .... WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

HIBERNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class, $250. | Second class, $175. | Third class, $100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.

The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States Mail Steamships,
AMERICA .... LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION .... GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA .... CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES .... SHAW, Commander.

THE AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Brigham, Baldwin & Co., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.

The GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage $35

The new and first-class steamship CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CHASY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly, FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The METEOR follows WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.

The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.

This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

C. B. LOVELESS PATENT.
THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY
PETROLEUM STOVE,
DEPOT NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST INVENTION
of modern times.
Already in use in
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
and pronounced by all
A MODEL OF USEFULNESS, ECONOMY AND LUXURY.
A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE
with housekeepers, doing
MORE WORK AT LESS EXPENSE
than any oil or gas stove ever presented to the public.
It will BAKE, BOIL, ROAST, BROIL, FRY, STEW and
WASH AND IRON.
at a cost of
FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.
A large assortment of
STOVES OF ALL SIZES,
from No. 1 to No. 4, with furniture complete, always on hand.

N. B.—Mr. C. B. LOVELESS, the Patentee, will be in attendance at his office in the depot, Nos. 542-44 Broadway, daily, for the purpose of giving all required information in regard to the stoves, and for the sale of territory for the exclusive right of his patents. Some very choice districts remaining unsold, which, if applied for soon, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. The demand for these stoves is constantly increasing, and they are bound to have a large and ready sale wherever they are introduced.

There is no more valuable patent right in the United States.

LEWIS & COX.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 132 Broadway. Post-Office Box, No. 5,660
NEW-YORK CITY.

Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.

Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Sensational Pantomimic Ballet of the
MIDNIGHT ASSAULT;
Or, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
with interesting and exciting
ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX.
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,
NICOLO TROUPE UPON THE MAGIC LADDERS,
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
PAS DE DEUX, FANCY AND COMIC DANCES.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished LADY SKATER, in her graceful exhibition.
To conclude with the Laughable Comic Pantomime of
LOVE AMONGST THE BONNETS,
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE POPULAR
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success during the past three weeks is unparalleled in the history of the stage.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1865,
will be performed Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful," MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan .... Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan .... Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly .... Mr. Williamson
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow" ... Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan .... Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh" .... Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann .... Mrs. John Sefton

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST contains Heads—Good and Bad; Our Leading Generals—Wm. T. Sherman; Energy and Perseverance; Sir William Hamilton on Phrenology; Education as it should be; Marriages of Consanguinity; Little Folks; Hints on Dress; Cheerful Christians; Arts of Beauty; Hints for Wives; Love of Home, etc. 20 cents. Newsmen have it. New volume. $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 8 .... Concludes at 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY TO OVERFLOWING.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 11,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTY-SEVENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
At the request of many friends, and believing that it will be gratifying to a large number of his patrons, the Manager has resolved to give a
GRAND MATINEE
of
the most successful Drama of the day,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, Aug. 12, commencing at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the brilliant engagement and
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the young, gifted and accomplished
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
will take place
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Aug. 11,
when she will appear in her great and varied impersonation of
FOUR CHARACTERS,
in the new and highly successful protean comedy of
PICCOLINO.
To conclude with
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Cleopatra, with medley song .. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, Extra night, and grand complimentary benefit of Mr. SAM'L COLVILLE, when the great Irish comedian of the age, Mr. FRANK DREW, will appear in two of his most celebrated characters.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.
THE
SECOND ANNUAL RACING MEETING,
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., $[illegible] added for three-year olds, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes 5 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with 14 entries.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle-race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of 4 miles.

THIRD RACE.—Purse of $500, for two-year olds, one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes 5 pounds extra.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.

AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimburing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1862, chap. 480.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Lower Greene-Street Rises En Masse Against Policeman John Crown.

WHO POCKETED A VOLUNTEER'S BOUNTY MONEY.

SKIRMISH NEAR GREENWOOD CEMETERY

A Poor Emigrant Girl's Story—The Commissioners will Punish Somebody.

JUSTICE CONNOLLY AS COMPLAINANT.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND M'MURRAY
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, 1865.

Only two commissioners, namely, Messrs. ACTON and M'MURRAY, sat at trials during the day, Commissioner BERGEN probably having an engagement to discuss the qualities of the dioscorea batatas. But the requirements of the law were fulfilled, as they would have been if not more than one commissioner had graced the scene, and in the morning when President ACTON and the reporters flew into one another's arms in fraternal embrace, the dense throng that packed the Trial Chamber were deeply moved.

The afternoon trials, which were, as usual, the most particularly entertaining, gave Trial Chamber the air of a theatre whose actors indulge in nothing but comedy—indeed, the chamber might not inaptly have been styled the Metropolitan Police Theatre. But without further introduction, let us take

A PEEP INTO GREENE-STREET.

Mrs. MARGARET SPARMAN, of Greene-street, keeper of a boarding-house where no questions are asked, testified that she has five female boarders, to whom she charges from $5 to $6 a week, and this is the sole charge that she makes; that it having been alleged that a soldier had been robbed in her place, she was arrested by Patrolman JOHN CROWN; that the officer told her that if she would give him $10 he would save her from going to Blackwell's Island; that the officer had often demanded and received money from her more than ten times; that she gave him money whenever he demanded it, and that she gave him $10 at the time in question.

Officer Crown—Your name is Margaret Sparman? Yes. It is also Mary Bell? Yes. And your husband's name is Decker? It is.

The court and spectators listened attentively, and studiously observed the witness; but her cold, gray eyes, and severe, thin lips revealed no emotion. She was manifestly a female that had sold herself to Satan, and she had no fear of man, except in the garb of a policeman as the public's sentinel at her threshold. She had come to break this officer, if lying and bullying could break him—for this man had obeyed too strictly to suit herself and her household the instructions which he had received from Capt. Mills.

Mary Hopkins, one of Mrs. Sparman's boarders, testified that between twelve and one o'clock on the night of April 11, at the time of the arrest, she saw the officer take $10; that she pays Mistress Sparman-Bell-Decker $6 a week, and does not give the mistress one-half of her gross receipts for any business which she may transact in the house; that formerly Officer Crown sometimes called on one Laura, in Mary Bell's house; that just previous to the arrest in question Laura had been released from the Tombs, and that she does not know any girl in the house who will swear that black is white to break Officer Crown.

Mrs. Clements, (since January,) formerly *Mrs Daly*, of Prince-street, recently of Greene-street, testified that when she told Capt. Mills that Officer Crown had paid her money and wanted to marry her, she was not on oath; that on this policeman's evidence she was sent to Blackwell's Island six months, and that the housekeepers and girls of the lower part of Greene-street fear Officer Crown as they never before feared an officer.

This was testimony that the commissioners were glad to hear; and when Capt. Mills and Policemen J. Quinn, P. Curley, and others, gave evidence making it manifest that, whether Officer Crown had or had not at any other time received money at Madame Bell's hands, he certainly did not on the 11th of April, as is alleged in the complaint; and moreover, when Officer Corwin testified that when he and Officer Crown went into Madame Bell's place to arrest a man who had committed a felonious assault, that the Madame put five dollars into Crown's hand, and that Crown rejected the money, saying, "I get $1,000 a year for doing my duty, and you cannot pay me," both commissioners and spectators thought that Madame Bell had consumed quite enough of the court's time in seeking to break a vigilant officer by false swearing, and with such witnesses as she had introduced, and President Acton called up

POLICEMAN EDMUND BODINE, OF THE NINTH.

Mr. WILLIAM NUNAN, of No. 88 Main-street, Brooklyn, appeared against Policeman EDMUND BODINE, of the Ninth Precinct, and demanded $75 which, between the officer and Capt. JENKINS, Provost-Marshal, had been withheld or taken from him. On the 30th of December, 1863, Mr. NUNAN was apprehended by Policeman BODINE for intoxication, and the officer told him that the penalty would be at least ten days on Blackwell's Island, and that for $25 he should be spared an experience at once so distasteful and ignominous. Mr. NUNAN would readily part with $25 rather than go to that island, but he had not that sum of money at hand. Then the officer suggested that he could get $300 by enlisting, and rather than go to the island he did enlist; but he received only $200 of the $300 that had been promised him, and now that he had returned from the field he wished either Policeman BODINE or Capt. JENKINS to pay over the $75 which was due him. Mr. JOSEPH A. STINER, who appeared in the dual character of counsel and witness, thought that he could throw a little light upon the case, and stated that at the time of NUNAN's enlistment he, as Deputy Provost-Marshal in Capt. FARR's office, treated with the volunteer and told him that, Mr. BLUNT having expended all of the county's available funds, there was no money at hand, and that he could get a certificate and certain men down stairs would cash it for him. This arrangement being satisfactory, Mr. STINER took Mr. NUNAN to Capt. JENKINS' office, and he there enlisted and received $200. Officer BODINE was paid $25 according to agreement, and the brokers, BOYD & MORSE, pocketed the other $75. It was further shown that Policeman BODINE reported to Treasurer MCMURRAY the receipt of $25, and was by vote of the Board of Commissioners permitted to retain the same, the percentage for the Police Life Insurance Fund having been deducted, of course. Upon this exhibit the complaint was dismissed, and Policeman EDMUND R. STRONG was called to give a history of

A LITTLE EVENT NEAR GREENWOOD.

Mr. JOHN CONWAY, of Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, coachman, appeared against Policeman EDMUND R. STRONG, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, and made allegation that the officer stood by and saw him brutally beaten by a gang of rowdies, who mounted his coach and dragged him from the box, when near Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. LAUGHLIN CAMPBELL, florist, testified that he saw a funeral party come out Greenwood and stop at a hotel to give the men and horses an opportunity to drink. Mr. ACTON—"Did both men and horses drink from the same vessel?" The officer did not make an arrest simply because Mr. CONWAY could not indicate precisely the person who had assaulted him; Mr. CAMPBELL thinks that the officer performed his part in an officer-like manner. Policeman STRONG, on being sworn, testified that, not having seen an assault, he fruitlessly sought to learn who had committed an offence, but that Mr. CONWAY could not identify the assailant. Other respectable witnesses testified that the officer's conduct was unexceptionable.

THE TALE OF AN EMIGRANT GIRL.

MARGARET REGAN, a miss of perhaps seventeen Summers—all of which, if her piteous expression of countenance speaks truly, may have been Winters—appeared as witness against Policeman MAXIMILIAN EBLER, of the Seventh Ward. The formal complainant was Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON. The nature of the accusation was such that President ACTON felt constrained to make searching inquiry into the girl's history, and she gave it in a straightforward manner, showing that on her arrival, she went from the ship to Mr. ADAMS' boarding-house, in Water-street; thence to service for Mrs. HAYES, in Roosevelt-street; thence to Orchard-street, where she engaged as servant for Mrs. THOMAS; thence to Mrs. CLARK's, and thence to the House of Detention as a witness against persons who are awaiting trial for a serious offence. The complainant alleges that, on the night of the 17th ult., she mistook her way home, and wandered until a late hour, when, despairing of finding her abode, she appealed to Policeman EBLER to find a place where she might lodge in security. The officer suggested the police-station; but the thought was repulsive to her feelings, and she declined the offer. The officer is now alleged to have taken her to a lager-bier lodging-house in Division-street, near Rutgers, telling her that if she wished to go to service she could do so there; the girl entered, and paid twenty-five cents for her lodgings; but scarcely had she crossed the threshold of what she now knows to be a brothel, when, she alleges, the officer made overtures, and disposed of his hands immodestly, much to her alarm. She was, however, shown to a room, and permitted to lock herself therein; but on the 18th she was not liberated, but held by the keeper of the house, and compelled to listen to the solicitations of a Captain in the navy. These she resisted, declaring that she would rather be shot than become the victim of his lusts. And here the poor girl stood out, bravely and alone, against a brutal beating at the hands of the keeper of this hell, because she would not help to swell his gains, until, at length, she found means of escape, and made her way, under the pilotage of a kind patrolman, to a police court. Policeman EBLER denied the charge, except as to conducting the girl to the house where she stood in peril, and said that he was not aware that it was a house of ill repute. Commissioner MCMURRAY instructed Sergt. FOLGER, of the House of Detention, to follow this case up, and to enable the Sergeant to do so, the further hearing was adjourned.

JUSTICE MICHAEL CONNOLLY COMPLAINED,

although he would far rather not appear, that Policeman EDMUND BURKE had not made in court the same statement that he had made at the Nineteenth Precinct Police-station, but had omitted to make known the fact that a prisoner had threatened to shoot him. It appears that on the morning of the 22d ultimo, Policeman BURKE heard a cry of murder, and, on responding, entered a dwelling on his post and found a man—one THOMAS MCCUSKER—in his shirt-sleeves in the entry, very grossly intoxicated; on ascending to the second story he found two pistols on a bed, but could nowhere find MCCUSKER's wife, and for aught he knew she might have been murdered. Sergt. WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS testified that Patrolman BURKE had made complaint at the station-house against his prisoner for attempting to kill his wife; but it seems that on going to court he preferred a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct only, or Justice CONNOLLY failed to hear it if he entered any more serious complaint. Officer BURKE apprehended his prisoner with a loaded revolver in his hand. In leaving the stand Justice CONNOLLY remarked to Commissioners ACTON and MCMURRAY that it is too often the case that officers appear in court unable to substantiate the representations which they make at their respective station-houses.

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER, of No. 101 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, liquor-dealer, preferred complaint against Sergt. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, for clubbing him without cause and taking him to a station-house, keeping him there all night; the complainant was one of a party who had been out on a pic-nic; Mr. BUTLER was taken to a police court on the following morning, and a charge of drunkenness not being sustained, he was dismissed. Five witnesses were introduced to show the commissioners that nothing had been done to require any violence on the part of the police; nevertheless it appeared that one of these witnesses was fined by the Justice of the First District Police Court of Kings County. In defence Sergt. WILLIAMS introduced Patrolman PORTER, and that officer testified that at the time of the alleged assault by Sergt. WILLIAMS, the police had made an attack upon a riotous crowd, and that Mr. BUTLER, the present complainant, had tripped Sergt. WILLIAMS, seized his club, and was about to strike the Sergeant, when the witness struck Mr. BUTLER in Sergt. WILLIAMS' defence. It was clearly shown that Mr. BUTLER and others had made a fierce fight, and that Sergt. WILLIAMS was doing his whole duty to the best of his ability. The complainant in this case placed reliance upon his dismissal by a jury before Justice WALSH, of the First District Police Court of Kings County; but it appeared to the commissioners that the jury had been packed. Mr. ACTON suggested that the jury ought to be indicted, and Capt. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, said that he had already prepared papers for that purpose. Mr. BUTLER, on leaving the court-room, threateningly said that if this was the kind of justice meted out in Police Trial Chamber, in future he would protect himself. President ACTON—"Well, we'll protect you."

Private OWEN FOLEY, of the United States ship *Vermont*, swears that on the 2d of August he arrested two of the *Vermont's* men, who were out over their liberty, and Sergt. LEVI CROWE, of the Forty-second Precinct, took the prisoners from him, and in doing so hit the deponent on the head with his locust. ARTHUR MULLEN, of the same ship, corroborated this testimony, as did THOMAS MAHON, also of the *Vermont*. CROWE being sick and unable to attend, the further hearing was adjourned one week.

Patrolman PETER HUNT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was called to trial, and CHARLES KEYSER, of Wythe-avenue and Taylor-street, Brooklyn, clerk in a grocery, made oath that on the 11th of July, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, he (the deponent) was in HEMCKE's grocery, and that is all that he knows hence he can say nothing further. Another person gave like testimony and these being the officer's witnesses to show that he was not lying off in the grocery on the morning of the 11th ult., Mr. ACTON suggested that he might expect to be fined.

TRAFFIC ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

JOSEPH P. HIPSON, of Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Post-office Clerk, traveling on the Third-avenue Railroad, presented a check which was good for another car but worthless on the car in which he was riding, and the conductor declined to receive it, and struck him in putting him out. He then asked Policeman JOHN P. ROGERS to apprehend the conductor, but the officer did not comply with the request. Mr. ACTON—"Here you are lame; our officer cannot make an arrest except he sees an assault or has some evidence that an assault has been committed." Capt. HARTT—"This road carries from 60,000 to 70,000 passengers, and if we were to arrest everybody that any fuddled person requests us to apprehend, we should soon have our station-house full of prisoners." Complaint dismissed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN WALL-STREET.

Policeman MCCARTHY, of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, appeared with a bank-teller in custody, and Mr. JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the Phœnix Bank, of Wall-street, subsequently entered Court and made affidavit as follows:

Second District Police Court, State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—John Parker, of No. 45 Wall-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, Henry B. Jenkins, now here, did, as deponent verily believes and charges, during the two years last past, feloniously take and steal and carry away divers sums of money, to wit: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the property of the Phenix National Bank of the City of New-York. Deponent charges the embezzlement and felonious taking aforesaid, from the fact that Jenkins admitted to deponent that he took and embezzled the same. Wherefore deponent prays that said Jenkins may be dealt with according to law, and that he be held temporarily, in order to give deponent an opportunity to make a proper complaint in the premises. JOHN PARKER.

Sworn to this 10th day of August, 1865.

THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

Upon this affidavit Justice LEDWITH committed the accused to the Court prison, and named 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the hour at which he would enter upon a formal examination; but at that hour counsel on neither side had appeared, and the prisoner, by permission of the court, was still absent down town, having been granted the privilege of leaving the prison, in charge of one of the court officers, to attend to private business in the neighborhood of Wall-street. Four o'clock came, and then Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the Phenix Bank, appeared and said that, as he had papers to prepare, and that, moreover, as at least five other persons were to be taken into custody and required to explain their connection with the case, it was desirable that for the present everything relating to it should remain profoundly secret, if possible. He would say, however, that by that time, or about 5 o'clock, three or four gentlemen of high standing in financial circles had been arrested, and that the affidavits which are to be made to-day may involve other banking institutions as well as other persons in this stupendous defalcation. He wished it understood, however, as do the officers of the Phenix Bank, that the loss to the bank will not prove to be anything like a quarter of a million—in short, that it is quite trivial and need not embarrass the bank for an hour.

Mr. JENKINS is a man of respectable address, about 50 years of age. He has been connected with the Phenix Bank twenty years—the last two as paying teller—and was highly esteemed by his associates, both in and out of the institution by which he was employed. When sought by Policeman MCCARTHY, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he was found in bed at his abode, quite unconscious of impending danger.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FEMININE GARROTERS.

Patrolman MORRIS, of the Seventh Ward, entered court with FANNY MCLAUGHLIN and MARY ANN REILLY, females of the town, whom he apprehended in Cherry-street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, for garroting and robbing Mr. MICHAEL SAVAGE. The accused are said to be Water-street bawds of the worst depravity. It appears that shortly after midnight the two encountered Mr. SAVAGE on a Fulton Ferry boat, and there engaged him in conversation, and at length prevailed upon him to treat them to liquor on the arrival of the boat on the New-York side. They drank with him, and induced him to accompany them home, and on reaching a dark alley in Cherry-street, seized him by the throat; and one held him while the other stole $85 from his pockets. His intoxication enabled them to do this with ease. The prisoners were committed.

HIDEOUS OUTRAGE.

JEREMIAH DUFFY and WILLIAM O'NEIL were apprehended on complaint of KATE BUCKBEE, alleging that on Wednesday night, while on her way from Brooklyn, the prisoners thrust her into a stable at No. 728 Water-street, and there, having closed the door, tore her dress from her person, robbed her of the small sum of money which she had, violated her, and then summoned a gang of twenty or more to follow their example. The accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF A SERVANT.

Policeman BURNS, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended ANNIE DUFFY, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. ELIZABETH ALTERR, of No. 176 East Eleventh-street, and Mrs. ALTERR appeared and made affidavit that, having frequently missed wearing apparel, she resolved to watch the accused, and that her watching resulted in the detection of the girl in the act of stealing clothing from the house. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

The Twelfth Ward police apprehended MICHAEL WELSH, of Harlem, butcher, and he was held for examination by Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge alleging that he had robbed DOMINICK MARKSMAN, a returned soldier, of $183.

Office of the Detective Police.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A HORSE.

On Wednesday, one FERDINAND KONIG hired a saddle horse of Mr. C. F. DEIKEL, of Nos. 5 and 7 West Thirteenth-street, to take a ride to Central Park, but steered his course for Philadelphia, where he was found by Detective Officer COYLE, and arrested and brought back to the city.

Notes from Yesterday's Police Returns.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, learned from Police Surgeon MCDONNELL yesterday, that a deaf mute, whose name does not appear, had been clubbed, and lay in a perilous condition in Eighty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. Policemen were accordingly sent thither, and the sufferer was taken to Bellevue. One LAHEY, who is alleged to have committed the assault, has escaped.

FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire in the forge communicated with the frame of MICHAEL QUINLAN's blacksmith shop, at No. 40 Baxter-street; but the flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

JAMES HAYDEN, of No. 122 Mott-street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was 27 years of age. He had recently drank to excess, and intemperance is believed to have been the cause of death.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Letter from Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date, I find a report of the proceedings of the Ship Owners Association, containing numerous misstatements, which do me gross injustice. To reply to or correct all of them at length, would require more space in your valuable journal than I feel at liberty to ask for, but justice to myself and to the public requires that I should notice the report in the following particulars:

1. It speaks of "onerous burdens" and "abuses," growing out of quarantine regulations, and, while conceding that they are the fault of the law, seeks to convey the impression that I am responsible for any "abuses," which are the result of statutory provisions.

The quarantine act now in force was in existence at the time I entered upon the duties of my office. I had no hand in its passage, and I am simply endeavoring to administer the law to the best of my judgment, as I find it. But I submit whether if these "abuses" do actually exist, it is not a little singular that some effort should not have been made on the part of ship-owners to correct them by proper legislative enactments. The provisions of the law complained of have existed, substantially as they now stand, for ten years, and yet I am not aware of a single effort on the part of merchants to have them amended. Several amendments were introduced into the Legislature last Winter, amending the law in other particulars, which were discussed in the public journals, and were submitted to many of the leading merchants. A full opportunity was afforded for incorporating amendments correcting these alleged "abuses," but none were proposed or asked for.

2. The report charges that the Health Officer, of late years, has been chosen not for his peculiar adaptness for the position, so much as for his subserviency to political party, and proficiency in political wire-pulling. It is a sufficient refutation of this charge, in my case, to say that I was appointed to the office by a Democratic Governor, with the unanimous concurrence of a strongly Republican Senate.

3. The fact that my predecessors may have neglected to comply with the law in relation to boarding vessels subject to quarantine, which enter the port through the Sound, affords no justification for my so doing.

The law is explicit that they shall be boarded and examined, and I have no alternative but to comply with the requirement; and in my judgment, a compliance is absolutely necessary to the protection of the public health. Let it be known that a vessel can escape examination by passing through the Sound, and what is to prevent the introduction of the Russian plague, yellow fever and cholera from that direction? It is a fact well known that vessels have been sent to this port through the Sound for the express purpose of avoiding detention at Quarantine, when they actually came from an infected port, and ought to have been detained, and cleansed and purified before coming to the city. As an instance of the consequences which might result from a neglect to perform this duty, I may mention the *Christopher Pendleton*, which last year came from a West India port, having yellow fever on board, and knowing that she would be quarantined if she entered here, passed on to New-London and there poisoned the whole port, and then started, with the intention, as I was informed by her consignees, of coming here through the Sound.

I accordingly ordered that she should at once report to the lower quarantine if she came here. This order had the effect to prevent her coming. Many of her crew, however, did come and sickened and died of yellow fever in New-York and Brooklyn, as I am informed, the only cases in either city last year, except one or two, which were similarly introduced. It is to guard against consequences like these, that I feel it my duty to adopt the course complained of, and I submit that these facts fully justify my action.

4. This report, by inference, though not in many direct terms, charges that I am accustomed to exact and receive $10 in addition to the fees allowed by law for boarding and examining each vessel, and a computation is made for the purpose of showing how much at that rate, I will receive on the contract of the Manhattan Gas Company for coal. This is an utter perversion of the truth, and has not the slightest foundation, in fact I am not aware of any fact which can have given rise to such a statement, except that in some instances, before any arrangement was made for boarding vessels in the East River, Captains of vessels subject to quarantine, which had entered the port through the sound, voluntarily went to my deputy and gave $10 extra compensation for coming to the city and boarding their vessels, rather than go with them to quarantine. This was an entirely voluntary arrangement, made without my knowledge, and no part of the compensation was received by me.

5. To avoid this inconvenience, the Hell Gate pilots proposed that I should station a boarding-officer in the East River or Sound, and they would guarantee him $5 for each vessel boarded by him. To this arrangement I assented, and I was informed it will yield the officer who performs the duty not exceeding $2,000, out of which he will have to pay his boatmen and other expenses. Of this sum I, of course, receive nothing.

This is the sum and substance of all, that I am aware of, that can have given rise to the unfounded charge to which I have referred.

6. It is also asserted that the more onerous the burdens of quarantine can be made to the shipping interest, the greater the pecuniary benefit accruing to the Health Officer. The very reverse of this is true, and if the gentleman who makes this assertion had taken pains to examine the history of legislation relative to quarantine, nearly all of which originated with the health officers, they would have found there has been a constant effort to lessen the burthens upon commerce, by diminishing the period of detention of vessels, so as to encourage and increase the commerce of the port. And an examination of the records of my office will show that the average period of detention of vessels is less than one-third of the time authorized by law.

7. The report erroneously states that an appeal from my decisions can only be taken to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health. The act of 1863 expressly provides that the appeal shall be taken to the Commissioners of Quarantine, and the high character of the gentlemen composing that board, I think, furnishes a sufficient guarantee that their decisions would be impartial. As an evidence of the manner in which my duties have been discharged, I may mention that no appeal to the board has been taken during my term of office. If the gentlemen who submitted that report had exhibited as much industry in examining, to see what laws are now in force, as they did in framing their charges, they would have found that their criticisms in regard to the right of appeal are based upon a statute which has no longer any existence. The same remark will apply to nearly all their references to statutes.

8. The statement that ship-owners and consignees do not object to a rigid quarantine, is contradicted by their daily practice in importuning the Health Officer to relax and remove restrictions which the law has rendered it imperative that he should impose upon vessels under his charge. Their Captains frequently make statements, even under oath, for the purpose of having these restrictions removed, which, upon further investigation, I have found to be utterly false; and not unfrequently have they declared their vessels free from infection, and that no sickness has occurred during the passage, where a rigid examination of the crew or passengers has disclosed the fact that the statement was wholly untrue.

9. The charge that my fees amount to $100,000 per annum is as groundless as the others which I have noticed. Any person interested in the question can ascertain the amount of my fees, except for coasting vessels, (which is a very small item,) by applying to the Collector of the Port. If from the figures there given him, he will deduct the salaries of my deputies, boatmen, and other employes, he will find that my income is much less than many practising physicians in the City of New-York. Nor are they increased, as the report would lead one to infer, by the business of the lightermen and stevedores. I have only a concurrent voice with the Commissioners of Quarantine in their selection, and I have no voice whatever in establishing the rate of their charges. I have never been benefited to the extent of a penny by what they may have received; nor do I expect to be. Whatever they earn is their own. If their charges are exorbitant I am not responsible for it, and I have reason to believe they are not, as I have heard no complaint about them.

There are other matters in the report which ought to receive notice, but I have already extended this reply beyond my first intention. I have stated enough, I think, to show that the report is full of errors and misrepresentations.

By inserting this reply in your widely-circulated journal you will to some extent repair the injury which has been done by the publication of the report.

JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 10, 1865.

Return of the Pilot-Boat Excursionists.

The pilot-boats *Mary E. Fish*, Capt. Richard Brown; *Edna C.*, Capt. Noah Mason; the *Fannie*, Capt. Woolsey; the *E. F. Williams*, Capt. Harbinson, and the sloop *Dudley*, Capt. S. D. Horton, left this port on the 2d inst., at noon, having on board Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, Senators Christie, Cole, Laimbeer and Williams, Commodore Jones, and several members of the Assembly.

The fleet made Indian Harbor at 6 P. M., and were entertained by the officers and members of the Americus Club. The President of the Club, WM. M. TWEED, Esq., addressed the guests, and Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD responded, thanking the President and the club for the entertainment they had provided, and which the guests had so fully enjoyed.

The fleet made sail on Wednesday evening, but the wind being light their progress was not rapid. The evening sail through the Sound was delightful, the moon being nearly full, the sky clear, stars brilliant, and the sea smooth.

On Thursday afternoon a good breeze set in. The fleet made and passed Plum Island, where a stiff breeze overhauled them, and they made Montauk Point—anchored at 4 P. M. and commenced fishing, when all sorts of fish were taken in plenty. In the evening the fleet made sail for Newport, reaching that port and coming to anchor in the harbor at midnight. Here the party were visited by Lieut. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Miami*, an old New-Yorker, who showed those of the party who had not visited Newport before all the sights, and more too.

On Friday and Saturday the sky was overcast, and a thick fog prevailed, and the fleet remained at anchor.

On Saturday afternoon the fleet made sail and stood out of Newport Harbor, but the fog being dense outside, they returned to their anchorage, and remained until Sunday morning, when they again made sail, reaching New-London in the afternoon. They anchored at the mouth of the Thames River, opposite the Pequot House, which was visited in the evening, and on Monday morning the fleet sailed to the city. Here the Mayor, learning of the arrival of the excursionists, invited them to his headquarters, where they were entertained. The party then visited the principal streets, the public edifices, and places of general interest.

Capt. JAMES CHAPMAN, of Groton, one of the oldest Sandy Hook pilots, and an owner in the pilot-boat *Mary E. Fish*, came on board at this place, and was heartily received by his late associates and guests.

The fleet sloop *Dudley*, with most of the party from the pilot boats, visited the U. S. Frigate *Sabine* during the afternoon.

On Monday morning left New London and anchored at the harbor's mouth, meeting the New-York Yacht Club going in.

On Tuesday morning made sail for New-York, wind light most of the time; anchored off City Island at midnight; started again at 9 30 Wednesday, and arrived off the Battery at 2 30 P. M.

Thus ended one of the most pleasant excursions that was ever gotten up. The boats were elegant, roomy and scrupulously clean; the company intelligent, gentlemanly and temperate, and the larder was plentifully supplied with substantials and all the delicacies of the season.

From Newport the *Fannie* and *E. F. Williams*, with the Lieut.-Governor of the State and several of the members of the Senate and Assembly, went out into the Atlantic and will return by way of Sandy Hook.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

IRVING, OF MORRISANIA, VS. AMATEUR, OF TREMONT.

A match was played between the above-named junior clubs on Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865, on the Union Ball Grounds, at Morrisania, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the former club. Owing to a shower interrupting the game only six innings were played. Below is the score:

IRVING.	H. L.	R.	AMATEUR.	H. L.	R.
Beals, c	2	2	Mean, 3d b	2	2
Bennett, c. f	3	1	Summerfield, p	2	2
H. Beggs, l. f	2	2	Burt, c. f	1	2
Durand, p	1	3	Couenhoven, r. f	2	1
C. Beggs, 3d b	2	2	J. Heath, 2d b	2	0
R. Meding, 1st b	2	2	E. Heath, 1st b	3	0
De Voe, 2d b	2	0	Van Antwerp, c	1	0
P. Meding, s. s	2	1	Barson, s. s	2	1
Hunt, r. f	2	1	Christie, l. f	3	0
Total	18	14	Total	18	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Irving	5	0	5	0	1	3—14
Amateur	2	0	2	1	3	0—8

Scorers—Messrs. WOODS and VAN AMBURGH.
Umpire—JAS. JARVIS, Esq.
Fly-catches—Irving, 7; Amateur, 6.

IRVING, OF MORRISANIA, VS. EXCELSIOR, OF FORDHAM.

A match was played between the above clubs on Monday, Aug. 7, on the Union Ball Grounds at Morrisania; the result being in favor of the Irving, by the following score:

IRVING.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
Beals, c	0	6	Purroy, c	2	3
H. Beggs, l. f	5	2	Lyons, p	4	2
Van Antwerp, p	3	4	Guy, 1st b	3	3
Bennett, c. f	7	2	Booth, 2d b	3	2
De Voe, 2d b	2	5	Grote, 3d b	4	1
P. Meding, s. s	4	2	Fournet, s. s	2	3
C. Beggs, r. f	2	3	McGill, r. f	3	2
Danfield, 3d b	3	3	Walton, l. f	1	4
R. Meding, 1st b	1	5	Shea, c. f	5	0
Total	27	32	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irving	4	9	0	3	2	2	2	2	8—32
Excelsior	0	6	3	1	3	7	0	0	0—20

HUDSON RIVER VS. MYSTIC.

The return game between these clubs took place on the grounds of the Mystic club, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, Wednesday afternoon, the result being the success of the Newburgh players by a score of 34 to 13 in a full game of two and a half hours' duration. The Hudson Rivers opened play, leading the score from the beginning, the total at the close of the 1st inning being 4 to 0, and at the close of the 5th inning 15 to 7. In batting MAPES led the score on the part of the Hudson River Club, and C. GLAVEN on the Mystic side. In fly-catching FISHER and BOYD were the most successful on the one side and REYNOLDS on the other.

CRESCENT VS. SHERMAN.

An interesting game of base ball was played on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865, between these two junior clubs, at Williamsburgh, which resulted in a victory for the Crescents. The following is the score:

CRESCENT.	Outs.	Runs.	SHERMAN.	Outs.	Runs.
Silsby, 1st b	3	2	J. Huthwaite, p	2	3
Nelson, c	3	3	Black, l. f	4	1
Hall, 2d b	0	6	J. Carlton, c	4	2
Grey, c. f	4	2	W. Huthwaite, 2 b	4	2
McDonald, l. f	5	1	Penney, s. s	3	3
Lethridge, 3d b	2	4	Rebhand, 1st b	0	3
Dawson, s. s	4	2	Hetfield, 3d b	3	1
Leek, p	2	4	Kling, c. f	3	2
Spence, r. f	4	2	E. Carlton, r. f	4	1
Totals	27	26	Totals	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Crescent	2	8	1	2	9	1	1	1	1—26
Sherman	4	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	2—18

Umpire—JAMES LEWIN, of the Putnam Club.
Scorers—R. SHERWOOD and C. B. JENNINGS.
Time of game—Two hours and 15 minutes.
Fly-balls caught—Crescent, 8; Sherman, 12.
Home runs made—HALL and DAWSON, of the Crescent, and J. HUTHWAITE and PENNEY, of the Sherman.

THREE MATCHES IN ONE DAY.

Three first-class games were played yesterday, two at Brooklyn and one at Hoboken. The two at Brooklyn were the first matches this season between the Star and Atlantic clubs, which took place at Bedford, the result being the success of the Atlantics by a score of 26 to 13; and the return game between the Eckford and Union clubs, the latter being for the second time the victors, their score being 34 to 22. At Hoboken the match between the Mutual and Hudson-River Clubs terminated in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 34 to 14 in a full game.

ATHLETIC VS. EUREKA.

The match between these clubs, which excited so much attention in Philadelphia on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Athletics by a score of 38 to 28 in a full game. The Athletics also defeated the Actives yesterday. To-day the Actives play the Olympics at the corner of Jefferson and Twenty-fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Cricket.

RENSSELAER, OF TROY, VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between the first eleven of the Troy Club and the second eleven of St. George's, played on Wednesday at Hoboken, resulted in the success of the Troy Club, the game being decided by the result of the first innings, there not being time to play the game out. We give the score below:

RENSSELAER CO. CLUB. FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	ST. GEORGE'S CLUB. FIRST INNINGS.	Score.
Fagan b. Bailey	13	Ford b. Corps	2
Vankleeck c. Haughton b. Bailey	8	Mumford b. Crow	12
Crow b. Haughton	1	Haughton b. Corps	0
Whitehead b. Bailey	1	J. W. Gordon c. Crow b. Crow	6
Corps c. Ford b. Bailey	15	F. Van Buren b. Corps	9
Winne c. J. Gordon b. Haughton	2	Bailey b. Corps	10
Anderson b. Bailey	0	Tilt run out	4
Smith not out	10	Gisbourne not out	24
Morris c. Richardson b. Haughton	3	G. Gordon run out	8
Pratt b. Bailey	10	Richardson c. Whitehead b. Corps	1
Bainbridge b. Bailey	0	S. Wright, Jr., b. Crow	1
Byes 9, leg byes 5, wides 11, N. B. 3	28	Byes 2, leg byes 2	4
Total	91	Total	84

Umpires—Messrs. S. WRIGHT and HUDSON.

In the second innings of St. George's, they scored 190, with the loss of but five wickets.

NEW-YORK VS. TROY.

The following is the score of the game played between these clubs yesterday:

NEW-YORK.		RENSSELAER COUNTY.	
Oakley c. Winn b. Corps	11	Fagen b. Tyler	7
Bull b. Corps	8	Van Kleech b. Miller	0
Sullivan c. Morris b. Corps	8	Winn c. Byron b. Tyler	17
Beach st. Winn b. Corps	12	Whitehead c. Podmore b. Tyler	1
Dempsey, run out	2	Craw b. Beech	23
Cleaves b. Craw	0	Corps, run out	8
Miller b. Corps	5	Morris, run out	10
Tyler, not out	14	Pratt lbw. b. Beech	0
Podmore b. Craw	5	Munton c. Rodmore b. Beech	6
Hill b. Corps	5	Follet, not out	9
Tripler b. Corps	0	McKinney c. Cleaves b. Beech	0
Byes	1	Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; wides, 8; total	14
Total	62	Total	95

Umpires—Messrs. HUDSON and CUYP.
Scorers—Messrs. AUSTIN and BLAIR.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The members of Liberty Engine Company No. 1, (steamer,) of Jersey City, are making preparations to visit Philadelphia on the occasion of the great parade on the 17th of October, and while there will be the guests of Perseverance Hose Company. About 60 active and honorary members will man the ropes. Some 60 companies will pass through Jersey City on Sunday, the 16th of October, on their way to Philadelphia, to take part in the parade.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Destructive Fire in Williamsburgh.

A MOROCCO FACTORY AND GLASS-HOUSE DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT $150,000—ONE FIREMAN INJURED.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out in the morocco factory of THOMAS SHEVILL, situated at the corner of Kent-avenue and Taylor-street, Williamsburgh. The fire spread with great rapidity, and, notwithstanding that the firemen from both districts were promptly on hand, it was found impossible to stay the progress of the flames, and the factory, with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

The fire having spread to the bottling department of the Empire State Flint Glass Works, adjoining, that entire building was soon also enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, it was also, with its contents, destroyed.

The morocco factory was a frame building, and, with its stock, was estimated to be worth $50,000, insured as follows: Greenwich Insurance Company, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Home, $2,500; Central Park, $1,500; Firemen's Trust, $2,000; Globe, $1,500; Indemnity, $1,500; Massasoit, $2,500; Enterprise, $2,500.

The glass works were owned by Messrs. LENINGER, HILL & Co., and their loss is estimated at $100,000; partially insured.

There were about three hundred men and boys employed by the respective firms.

During the progress of the fire at the Empire Works three firemen ascended the roof of the building with a stream of water, and persisted in remaining there contrary to the advice of Capt. WOGLOM, who warned them of their danger. A few minutes only elapsed after this warning when the roof fell in with a loud crash, carrying with it the three men. Two of them, however, (DANIEL MAGRATH and JOHN MCKENNA, of Engine No. 5, Eastern District,) managed to extricate themselves with slight injuries. The other man (GEORGE STEWART, of Engine No. 12, Western District,) was terribly injured, and would doubtless have perished but for the gallant conduct of a citizen named G. W. MORRIS, who resides in South Sixth-street, who rescued him at the peril of his own life. Mr. MORRIS was partially unconscious when he emerged from the ruins, but after a little care was enabled to go home. STEWART was taken home, and now lies in a very precarious state. The police, under Inspector FOLK and Capt WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, rendered valuable assistance; and the firemen, under Chief Engineer DOYLE, did arduous and willing service.

Shortly after the fire a man named JOHN HAGGERTY, residing at 81 Kent-avenue, was assaulted in a lager-bier saloon near by, and was so badly injured about the head with an iron pot, that his life is despaired of. A young man named ANDREW TROY, said to have been with the assailants, was arrested by Officer GILDERSLEEVE, and locked up.

THE FURMAN-STREET DISASTER.—The workmen who dug the bodies of the men out of the ruins of Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, have presented their bills at the rate of $5 per day. The proprietor of the premises refuses to pay the bills, which amount to about $1,100, on the ground that they are exorbitant. Application has been made to the Mayor and he feels disposed to pay the men. The Comptroller (Mr. THOMAS H. FARON), is also willing, as soon as he is legally authorized to do so. It is one of those cases for which no provision can be made, and hence the difficulty. The District Attorney is gathering evidence about the accident, and the matter will doubtless be presented to the Grand Jury as soon as convened in September next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named THOMAS JARCMAN was robbed of $800 and a silver watch while passing along Flatbush-avenue, near Baltic-street, on Wednesday night. Two men who could not be identified, on account of the darkness, were the perpetrators. They escaped with the property.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday afternoon. Several ordinances in regard to paving sidewalks and fencing lots were passed, after which the board adjourned.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.—Some 40 mules, which served their time in the army, were sold at auction yesterday, on the circus ground, in Fulton-avenue, and brought from $15 to $75 each.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Am. Gold	142	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅛
200	Erie Railway	87⅜	100	do b30	66⅜
200	do b3	87⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts s3	70⅝
600	do s3	87⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol b15	102
100	do b5	87⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. b3	108½
200	do s3	87¼	200	Bruns. L. Co b3	11¼

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE,

and grown up daughters, are unanimous on one point. They declare unreservedly that SOZODONT is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserves their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are pro-di-gious.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Aug. 12	Quebec	Liverpool.
Asia	Aug. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Aug. 19	New-York	South'ton.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
Moravian	Aug 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Aug. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Aug. 10	Liverpool	Quebec.
America	Aug. 16	Southampton	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.
Star of the Union	Aug. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Manhattan	Aug. 15	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Costa Rica	Aug. 16	New-York	California.
Ericsson	Aug. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Montezuma	Aug. 22	New-York	Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamer *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer *New-York*, at 10:30 A. M. of same day.

Mails for Nassau, N. P., per steamer *Corsica*, close Saturday at 10 A. M.; for New-Orleans, per steamer *Star of the Union*, same day at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River 4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad 3 P. M.
North Mails 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 10—*In steamship Lafayette, from Brest and Havre*—Mlle. Satter, Mme. and Mlle. Locke, Mr. Bernary, la famille Harper, la femme de chambre, Mr. Frederic Henry, Mlle. Curdy, Mme. Macaire, Mr. and Mme. Nowell, Mr. and Mme. Rynders, Mr. and Mme. Wilson, Mme. and Mlle. Daler, famille Leyley, 2 enfants et domestique; Mr. Madan et fils famille Fredericks, 3 enfants et servant; Docteur Thompson, Mlle. C de Montalant, M. Leon Markin, M. de Susini et domestique, Mr. Hilger, M. Aranga, M. Lebrun, M. Coupeux, C. H. T. Ahrens, M. Walkinshair, Mr. Kapnest, M. Legendre, M. Vega, Mr. Plancher, Mr. Thorp, M. Despres, M. Cavaroc, Mr. V. Thomas, M. et Mme. Karvallera, M. Delbert, Emile Bethencourt, Dr. Wolf, John Stewart, Mrs. Buhat and baby, Louis Fichter, Mrs. Buchosmarianne, Daniel Zerich, Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Marie Maier, Rothstein family (6 persons), John Tellers, Mr. Muller, wife and infant, M. de Buren, Lapierre family, Mr. Chaperon, Mr. Hugelberger, Mrs. Annie Lyons, Emile Lotseau, Gott Dienner, Mrs. Dienner, Paul Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. Laffour, Mrs. Bauhatal, Mr. and Mrs. Willemin and infant, Frere Anselme, Mrs. Mans and 2 infants, A. Nachmann, Mr. and Mrs. Loeb and 2 infants, Mrs Navatier and 1 infant, Mr. Clastrier, Mr. Pouger, Mr. Saurrer, Mrs. and Miss Favre Bulle, Mr. Guesmard, Mr. Howland, Mr. and Miss Audibert, Mr. and Mrs. Amouroux, Mrs. Mendessole Freres, M. T. B. Laffam, M. and Mme. Gage, famille Damicourt, Mlle. Fanny Peintre, M. and Mme. Berthoud, Mr. Mouton, Mr. Guibourg, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Delaborde, Mme. Delabourde, Mme. Nathan Veil, M. Bremond, Mr. Legrand, M. Jouamque, M. Parpislick, M. Vane, M. Giraud, M. Geo. Mack, M. Desdet, M. Vayssiere, M. Direuilk, M. Pathier.

In steamship Morning Star from New-Orleans—W. H. Taylor, wife and servant, Col. J. S. Crosby, W. H. Bell, wife, 3 children and servant, H. G. Parsons, Miss Parsons, W. H. Shock, wife, son and servant, W. G. Shock, H. G. Shock, J. M. Isaacs, wife and servant, A. M. Fahnstock and friend, Victor Baudy, Mrs. C. G. Babb, E. Lacheynere, H. H. Wulff, Dr. W. G. Holcomb, Thos. B. Holcomb, James Condon, J. H. Lewis, A. Dufelhio, R. Desrible, S. Hart, A. Magnisr and lady, Mrs. Duncal, L. Cusachs, V. R. Clough, F. H. Filkin, Mrs. Hinckley, A. Ostrich, Louis Luguya, B. Sola, Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, O. J. Forstall, J. F. M. Barnes, Mme. Toussay and 2 daughters, Thos. McEmmery, J. Kent, B. B. Tounsend, Miss Ashby, James A. Hanna, James Martin, W. J. Turpin, Wm. Palmer, A. A. Anson, A. Williams, A. C. Tucker, M. Rogers, Wm. Emmerson, R. Romano, W. S. Serwance, James M. Insley, M. Collins, B. F. Wright, John Reily, Mr. O'Donnell, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. M. Meeker, D. Richards, wife and 2 children, Mrs. E. Underhill, Elizabeth Jilly, Robert Curtis, James Dunnican.

Passengers Sailed.

AUGUST 6—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Van Nest, child and servant, New-York; Miss Van Nest, Miss Annie Van Nest, Master U. Dudley, J. Dudley, James Dudley, James Chalmers and servant, Miss Annie Chalmers, Miss Sallie Chalmers, Mr. Pollard, Lynchburgh; Dr. Thomas Smith and son, London; W. R. Hunter, Hong Kong; J. Jamison, M. Langhorn, R. R. Pollard, Mrs. Chalmers, Miss Johns, Lynchburgh, Madam Gallway and friend, Madam Hardey and friend, Miss Smith, London; Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Moore, two children and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hamel and two children, Miss Harriet Harand, Mrs. Scott and daughter, Kingston; Rev. Geo. L. Raymond, Chicago; K. R. Scott, Kingston, C. W.; Mrs. C. Bell and son, A. Carsillo, S. Corientes, S. Moliner, J. Calro, Harand A. Low, Savannah; W. B. Long and daughter, New-York; S. Contreras, Havana; R. J. Dillon and lady, New-York; R. Daughler and servant, New-York; L de Paine, J. Seeligman, New-York; W. R. Hynes, Louisiana; Miss B. Watts, M. A. Berrian, New-York; D. A. Gavin, Jr., H. Himely, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Ball, H. F. Given, Jr., R. Laton, New-York; J. Spence, R. Lawson, Glasgow; Lones Valdes, F. M. Valdes, G. Barnsby, R. Lathers, Mrs. Lathers and daughter, Mr. Maurice, New-York; Col. Morgan, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. White, two children and servant, New-York; Miss Worth, Rev. P. Brooks, Philadelphia; J. B. Pease, Dr. C. R. Agnew, B. R. Keith, New-York; J. Rich, Liverpool; B. W. Bull, S. Marknald, Mr. and Mrs. John Dove, F. W. Suydam, Geo. A. Sandham, New-York; F. A. Wiggins, St. Johns, N. B.; H. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed and child, Cincinnati; L. Michaels, New-York; Geo. Pischa, J. Sayet, New-York; F. Rern, Havana; M. Benrolzheimer, New-York; Mr. L. de Geofroy, T. Barrian, New-York; H. J. Gardiner, London; J. W. Dalzell, Pittsburgh; W. W. Young, Pittsburgh; E. Hooper, Baltimore; C. Herring, E. A. Calvee, J. B. Hernandez, J. Ward, England; W. Smith, England; W. P. Whisler, Chicago; J. H. Hollister, New-York; A. Wimpfheimer, Philadelphia; Master B. Cunard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, New-York; H. W. Bibly, New-York; M. Saavedra, Chili; W. Sargent, Fishkill; F. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sargent, S. M. R. de Monedda, A. de Marcoartee, Spain; Miss Smith, Philadelphia; H. W. Lord, Manchester; J. A. Conner, Halifax; B. Flood, Louisville; C. Cates, F. Brugin, New-Orleans; E. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bell, two children and servant, Buffalo; Miss Flood, Louisville; Miss R. A. Dunn, Glasgow; E. Chaffers, England; J. Pringle, Jersey City; J. D. Miller, G. W. Stone, Mrs. Hunton and son, Mr. Blight, Mrs. Wedgwood and servant, England; Capt. J. McKenny, R. L. Harper, Boston; A. Zipperler, Paris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon rises.. 9 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 38 | Gov. Island.11 27 | Hell Gate....12 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Eagle, Lawrence, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mokena, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ariadne, Crary, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Perit, Delanoy, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Tarifa, (Br.,) McCauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Ships Fortuna, (Hamb.,) Wolf, London, Ruger Bros.; Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Wm. Cummings, Miller, Marseilles, J. O. Baker & Co.; Perseverance, Robertson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Palermo, McCarty, Cette, J. Henry; Matnilda, (Hamb.,) —— Antwerp, Ruger Bros.; Chief, (Br.,) Norris, Cadiz, J. F. Whitney & Co.; King Bird, Johnson, Marseilles, Peck & Church; John Griffin, (Br.,) Chase, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Pendleton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Henrietta Green, (Br.,) Hallett, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Schooners Celestia, May, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Ann, Murphy, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Marmouth, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; W. L. Darragh, Houston, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Marr, Rio Janeiro July 5, via Pernambuco 15th, and St. Thomas 31st, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Aug. 8, lat. 37 18, lon. 72 48, boarded schr. Virginia, of and for Kingston, Jam., from New-York, 8 ds. out; had some of her sails blown away, and all hands down with dysentery; supplied them with medicine, etc. The Br. ships Lancashire, from Bombay, and Tamana, from Manila, sld. July 15 from Pernambuco for New-York. The steamship Emily B. Souder sld. July 29 from St. Thomas for New-York, under sail, having had an accident to her screw.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Bocaude, Havre July 27, via Brest 29th, with mdse. and passengers to G. Mackenze.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 26 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Meridan, (Brem.,) Lenz, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. and 259 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. Had eight deaths, infants, and one birth.

Bark Nevi, (of Liverpool,) Good, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Volunteer, (of Boston,) Gorham, Palermo June 12, passed Gibraltar July 5, with sulphur, fruit, etc., to Gillson & Conant.

Brig Clyde, (of Windsor,) Walters, Gonaives 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Panama, (of Nassau,) Sayles, Naguabo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. C. Rahming & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Anna, (Hanov.,) Laarmann, Rio Janeiro March 13, via Falmouth, Eng., 68 ds., with coffee to master. Has had light east winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig Spartan, (of Halifax,) Taylor, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Larse, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to Depew & Co.

Brig Dundrennen, (of Dumfries,) Robertson, Algoa Bay 70 ds., with wool and skins to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Jeanette, (Dan.,) Fleischer, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Royal Standard, (of Annapolis,) McLaughlin, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Loranna, (of Boston,) Hapenny, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Jos. W. Webster, McVey, Pensacola 18 ds., with timber to C. C. Edey.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Pierce, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Edw. H. Clark, Higgins, Newtown, Md., 4 ds., with ship-timber to master.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Hewison, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Philanthropist, Howard, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Miriam A. Gould, ——, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. C. St. John, De Hart, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Trumley, Greenport.
Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence.
Schr. Thomas W. Thorn, ——, Fall River.
Schr. D. T. Willets, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. T. J. Beckett, Robinson, Stonington.
Schr. T. Dickins, Babcock, Westerley.
Schr. Sunny Side, ——, Westerly.
Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Heroine, Canfield, New-London.
Schr. Cornelia, Weber, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. O. K., Ethridge, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Dayman, Providence.
Schr. Emily, Burrows, Hartford.
Schr. Harriett Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Phenix, Deming, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harriett Maria, Chase, Wareham.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, White, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Helen Barnes, Clifford, New-London.
Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. J. W. Bell, Hall, Stonington.
Schr. Hume, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Alida, Paton, Poughkeepsie, for Rondout.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Stonington.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Cornwell, Providence.
Schr. C. Cooper, Snow, Pawtucket.

BELOW—Bremen bark Theresa, from Bremen. Also, one bark, unknown.

SAILED—Steamships Eagle, City of Dublin, United States, Starlight.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10—Arr. steamers E. H. Hale, from New-York; Metis, do.

Miscellaneous.

LOST AT SEA.—Mr Elijah Wasson, of Brooksville, Me., mate of the schr. Izetta, was lost overboard on the 1st of August, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Spoken, &c.

Energy—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, 5 ds. out, Aug. 5 lat. 40 41, lon. 69 18.

Fearless—brig, from Liverpool for Bahia, 22 ds. out, July 16, lat. 16, lon. 18.

Ella—schr., from Zaza for New-York, Aug. 4, lat. 33 10, lon. 76 41.

James Cornell—wh. ship, of New-Bedford, 3 years out, 1,800 bbls., July 22, lat. 40 23, lon. 40 45.

Pacific—bark, from Pictou for Providence, no date nor lat., lon. 65 50.

Susan M. Smith—schr., of Boston, 12 mos. out, with 400 bbls. oil, all well, July 23, lat. 26, lon. 87 50.

Thomas Walters—brig, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, Aug. 4, 100 miles N. of Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 17, bark Idaho, Chapman, from New-York; 22d, brig Mary A. Chase, McDonald, from Boston; 26th, steamer Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, from New-York. Cld. July 27, bark Idaho, Chapman, for New-York; 31st, steamer Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, July 23, bark Mary, ldg. for a port north of Hatteras; brigs George Crump, do. for New-York; Moses Day, do. for Philadelphia.

At Fajardo, P. R., July 27, bark Ocean Steed, for New-York, ldg.

At Gonaives, July 27, Br. schr. Hound, for New-York Aug. 1.

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NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

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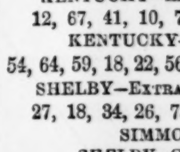

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MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 477, Aug. 10, 1865.
12, 67, 41, 10, 73, 8, 50, 24, 61, 25, 56, 19.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 478, Aug. 10, 1865.
54, 64, 59, 18, 22, 56, 67, 73, 31, 71, 35, 42, 75, 44, 10.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, Aug. 10, 1865.
27, 18, 34, 26, 75, 49, 42, 17, 45, 60, 28, 69.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 378, Aug. 10, 1865.
21, 53, 11, 68, 29, 51, 28, 75, 49, 52, 16, 1, 15, 62, 61.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

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